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The materials presented here describe the Latin American naming system, explain how it differs from the North American system, and indicate how contrasting features of the two systems can be a barrier to communication between the two peoples. Major concepts considered are (1) the American full name versus the "nombre completo," (2) the "nombre completo" in the kinship system, and (3) the alphabetization of Spanish personal names. Extensive appendixes (comprising about two thirds of the document) cover (1) the origin, English equivalents, and meanings of the most popular names in Latin America, (2) the most frequently used masculine and feminine names, (3) the most popular surnames in major Latin American cities, (4) a methodological note, and (5) a self test on Spanish personal names. This volume comprises Unit 2 of the instructional materials derived from the study, "Contrastive Analysis of Cultural Differences Which Inhibit Communications Between Americans and Colombians," available as FL 001 088. For a companion document, see FL 001 090. (DS)

SPANISH PERSONAL NAMES

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SPANISH PERSONAL NAMES

As Barriers to Communication between Latin Americans and North Americans

by
Raymond L. Gorden

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Introduction to the Series

This unit is one of a series aimed at exploring, discovering and analysing the non-linguistic barriers to communication between North Americans and Latin Americans.

Each unit in the series illustrates the basic idea that in any communicative act between human beings the meaning is not entirely contained within the message as is the peanut within its shell. Instead, the functional meaning results from the interaction in men's minds between the overt stated message and the covert unstated assumptions which provide the silent context for interpreting the meaning of the message. Therefore, the success of any particular message depends upon not only the communicators' sharing a common vocabulary, syntax and grammar, but also their sharing a common set of beliefs and values.

This interaction between the message and the silent assumptions has been made more explicit in the syllogistic model of cross-cultural communication which can be stated as follows:

> The meaning in any cross-cultural communication is like the conclusion of a syllogism in which the stated message is the minor premise and the major premise consists of those culturally based, usually unconscious, assumptions which are unstated yet supply the silent context for the interpretation of the meaning of the message.
>
> From this model we can deduce that cross-cultural communication can break down in two basically different ways even when the verbal message (minor premise) is clearly shared by sender and receiver:
>
> (a) If there is a discrepancy between the major premises held by the two communicators, it is possible for each to draw different conclusions from the same message.

(b) If the communicators have strong negative attitudes toward each other which involve the messages being exchanged, they may arrive at different conclusions even though they share the same major premise, because their emotions interfere with the logical process of drawing a conclusion consistent with the major and minor premises.

A U.S.-Colombian team of interviewers and participant observers studied the interaction between North Americans (GLCA students and Peace Corps Trainees)[1] and the Latin Americans with whom they communicated in Bogotá, Colombia.

The first step was to discover examples of miscommunication and to ferret out which were caused by non-linguistic differences between the two cultures rather than by the North American's imperfect command of Spanish.

The major focus of the search was for differences between the two cultures, as represented by these specific North Americans and Latin Americans, which comprised dissonant major premises in the syllogistic model. In some cases the difference between cultural patterns would be the same for any North American communicating with any Latin American. This occurs when the North American pattern is uniform throughout the United States, and the Latin American pattern is also uniform throughout Latin

---

[1] These college students and Peace Corps Trainees were all involved in the program at CEUCA (the Centro de Estudios Universitarios Colombo-Americano) administered by Antioch College for the Great Lakes Colleges Association (GLCA). This association includes twelve colleges (Albion, Antioch, Denison, De Pauw, Earlham, Hope, Kalamazoo, Kenyon, Oberlin, Ohio Wesleyan, Wabash, and Wooster) all private institutions in Indiana, Michigan and Ohio.

America. An example of this type of barrier is the Spanish personal naming system as it clashes with the North American system.

The degree of universality of other cultural differences has not yet been determined. In these cases the patterns found in Bogotá, may not be applicable to all Latin America; or the patterns typical of these particular North Americans may not be found in all sub-cultures (sex, age, social class, race, religion, or region) of the United States. Although a unit derived from these differences does not serve as a specific guide to any North American communicating with any Latin American, such a unit fulfills several useful functions:

(a) It helps demonstrate the range of applicability of the general syllogistic model of cross-cultural communication.

(b) It can sensitize us to the kinds of culture patterns which may be contained in the silent assumptions comprising the major premise of the model.

(c) In some instances it helps suggest practical procedures for us to use in discovering the specific barriers in a concrete situation.

Some of the units include certain linguistic tools (such as Colombianismos and specialized vocabularies in Spanish) or paralinguistic factors (gestures or expressions) likely to be associated with the particular settings in which the non-linguistic barriers were discovered. This should increase the practical value of units where the linguistic and non-linguistic factors are closely intertwined.

> "As the Spanish proverb says, 'He who would bring home the wealth of the Indies, must carry the wealth of the Indies with him,' so it is in traveling, a man must carry knowledge with him if he would bring home knowledge."
>
> Boswell, Life of Dr. Johnson

Methodological Note

This explanation of the Spanish naming system is one of the end-products of a general exploratory search for non-linguistic barriers to communication between North Americans and Latin Americans. Our overall aim is not to simply describe any non-linguistic differences between the North American and Latin American culture patterns, but to select those which act as barriers to cross-cultural communication for the North American trying to interact with Latin Americans.

This requires a two-phase strategy of diagnosis and treatment. To diagnose we must observe and interview North Americans and Latin Americans who interact with each other, look for symptoms of miscommunication, and probe for the underlying barriers. The treatment phase requires the production of instructional materials especially designed to reduce or circumvent these barriers.

The field exploration may uncover bases for miscommunication which are simple and obvious or complex and subtle. The treatment may require simple adaptation of general knowledge or further basic research to provide the missing links in the communication process. The type of materials or procedures needed to overcome a particular barrier may be aimed at simply supplying factual knowledge, at giving sensitivity and insight, or at changing basic habit and value orientations.

The strategy necessary in this type of double-headed endeavor may seem inefficient in comparison with the production of more traditional instructional materials or with the type of field research in which it is enough to describe and analyze some segment of human interaction without the additional obligation of finding a solution to the problems described. The apparent inefficiency of this approach lies in both the pioneer nature of the project and in the basic difficulties in articulating the diagnosis with the treatment.

This instructional unit on the "Spanish Personal Names" as barriers to cross-cultural communication is one of the successful articulations of diagnosis and treatment resulting from the early phases of this exploratory cross-cultural venture. In this type of treatment some of the information is not original and will have a familiar ring to many people interested in Latin America. The most original aspects are (a) in showing how the cultural dissonance between the Anglo-American and the Latin American naming systems interfere with cross-cultural communication, and (b) in analyzing over 1,700,000 Latin American names to develop priority lists according to relative popularity and geographic location in Latin America.

The most popular 1,000 nombres were selected from over 3,000 in current use, and the most popular 2,840 apellidos were selected from over 30,000 currently used in Latin America. It was also discovered that little variation existed in the relative popularity of a nombre from one capital city to another, while there was considerable variation in the popularity of the apellidos. Therefore separate priority lists were developed for each of the ten capital cities in addition to a general list for Latin America.

Even though these priority lists are presented only in the Appendices (II, III, IV-1 through IV-11) they are essential for several reasons:

(a) They constitute the basis for eliminating about 90% of the currently used apellidos and about 60% of the nombres to reduce the number of names to be learned without substantially decreasing the probability that we will be familiar with the names of most of the population in Latin America.

(b) They are used to illustrate certain historical and cultural differences between the U.S. and Latin America.

(c) They are used to demonstrate geographical differences in the popularity of apellidos.

(d) They might conceivably be used in the future as a basis for including a manageable number of personal names in the vocabulary for Spanish courses.

In view of the central importance of these priority lists it seems appropriate to give some detail relevant to the representativeness of the sample and the reliability of the popularity ratings. This information is given in Appendix V.

SPANISH PERSONAL NAMES

As Barriers to Communication between Latin Americans and North Americans

PERSONAL NAMES AS A CULTURE PATTERN

The personal naming system is one aspect of culture shared by all Latin American countries. It is common to people of all social classes whether they are living in rural or urban communities, tropical or highland regions. The few individuals and primitive tribes in the Americas not sharing this naming system constitute a small minority rarely involved in international communication.

Although we began our field observations with the idea of looking for the non-linguistic barriers to communication between the North American and the Latin American, we soon realized that in some situations the American failed to discover the non-linguistic aspects of the system because he was unable to recognize personal names beyond a short list of stereotype or literary names. In this case the linguistic barrier is mainly the lack of an adequate vocabulary of personal names. We observed that many norteamericanos with otherwise excellent vocabularies and a good ear for the language still failed to hear Spanish nombres or apellidos with which they were unfamiliar. We have seen situations in which simple nombres such as Sergio or Caridad had to be repeated several times to an American who would have had no difficulty hearing Francisco or Gabriela in Spanish or hearing names such as Bronnfenbrenner or Boleslavsky in"English." Of course the Latin Americans also have great difficulty in hearing such names as Gorden, or Franc even though they are pronounced in the Spanish fashion by their own countrymen. They will ask, "How do you spell it?" and the other Latin

American answers, "Just like it sounds!" which is precisely the case. And yet the name will finally have to be spelled out to a person who would have not had the slightest difficulty hearing a name such as Alejandrina Ibargüengoitia.

In situations where it is not necessary to correctly hear the Spanish names the American may immediately confront the non-linguistic aspects of the system. This happens when we try to use a telephone book or a card file in the library, or to register with the police or at a university. Because of this intimate relationship between the linguistic and non-linguistic aspects we have not tried to completely separate the vocabulary of names from the naming system itself. Instead we supply the most essential vocabulary of personal names as an integral part of the explanation and illustration of the structure and function of the system. However, since we cannot inject into the text the thousands of names needed without obscuring the salient features of the system itself, we confine the bulk of the names to the Appendices I through IV where they are arranged in lists by popularity in different geographical locations.

It is important to know how the naming system in Latin American differs from that in North America, but it is even more important to realize how these differences act as barriers to communication. Our central purpose is to illustrate these barriers and provide the sensitizing context to help North Americans surmount them.

We cannot assume merely because Latin American countries share a common naming system, that this pattern will cause the same communication problems for all foreigners. The way in which a particular cultural pattern acts as a communication barrier depends upon the cultural background of the foreigner and the particular situations in which he is required to operate. Thus a Frenchman, a German, and an American would not have the same problems with the Spanish naming system. Nor would an American tourist, student or diplomat have the same problems because the portion of the foreign cultural pattern which the foreigner encounters depends upon the concrete situation and his rôle in it.

The Spanish naming system, however, cross-cuts a variety of situations and roles, some of which any person living in Latin America will encounter. Knowing this system at only an intellectual level is of little practical value to North Americans in face-to-face communication with Latin Americans. We must understand how the clash of these two patterns of naming systems looks to the direct participant. We must acquire a sensitivity to the symptomatic manifestations of this cultural dissonance even when our own ego is involved. We must acquire the habit of applying the system to ourselves if we are to operate successfully in the Spanish-speaking culture.

It is fair to ask, "What practical difference does the cultural difference in naming systems make?" To answer this, we introduce each communication problem with actual examples of the difficulties encountered by North Americans interacting with Latin Americans.

The Spanish naming system, as distinct from the vocabulary, has three facets which most North Americans encounter as barriers to communication:

(1) Full name concept: The concept of the full-name as it clashes with the Spanish concept of the nombre completo.

(2) Kinship relations: The relationship between the Spanish nombre completo and the kinship structure as it differs from the relationship in the United States.

(3) Alphabetization: Differences in the English and Spanish system of alphabetization of personal names.

THE "FULL-NAME" VERSUS THE "NOMBRE COMPLETO"

Illustrative cases of communication breakdown.

Before explicitly describing and analyzing this particular cultural dissonance, let us look at some of the effects it has had upon cross-cultural communication.

Situation 1: Registration at DAS. Every North American arriving in Colombia who is not a tourist or entering with an official visa must obtain a Cédula de Extranjería from the División de Extranjería of the Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad known by the acronym DAS. The cédula is a form of identification (complete with thumb print, photograph and descriptive data) required by DAS not only for all foreigners but also for all Colombian citizens 21 years of age or over. The North American gives the personal data and the registrar makes a detailed description of the registrant's physiognomy. The most frequent confusion reported by the North Americans is in connection with the first question asked by the registrar: "What is your full name?" Often the registrar realizes from previous experience that she may not understand the North American's oral answer so she often has the person print his name on the registration form. In the dialog below "C" indicates the Colombian, and "N" the North American.

+++

C: "Please sit down."

N: "Thank you."

C: "Please give your full name here on the first line."

N: "Should I print it?"

C: "Yes, please!"

(N prints her name, CLAUDIA M. ROBERTS, clearly and hands the form back to the Registrar.)

C: "It is necessary that you give your complete name."
(Since it was written in ink C hands N a new blank form to use.)

N: "I'm sorry, but that is the way I usually sign my name. I should have made it more complete." (She then carefully prints CLAUDIA MARIA ROBERTS and returns the form to C.)

C: (Puzzling over the name for a moment) "But isn't Claudia a given name?"

N: "Yes, that's correct."

C: "But in Spanish María is never used as a surname!"

N: "Nor in English." (Slightly amused) "That makes the Spanish the same as the English."

C: "Then you have given me two given names and one surname."

N: "That's right, that's my full name. Most North Americans have two given names but they use only one most of the time."

C: "Of course, but I need your complete name!"

N: "That's all of it. There is no more."

C: "But ... what is your second surname?"

N: "I have just one. I realize that it is a custom for Spanish names to have two surnames but in the United States we have only one surname."

C: "True, your custom is different I know, but now you are in Colombia and we need your second surname."

N: "It is just that I don't have one. I would gladly give it to you."

C: "Yes, you have one even though you don't customarily use it."

N: "What do you mean?"

C: "Your second surname would be your mother's first surname."

N: "But that is the same as my father's because we have only one surname."

C: "Could you tell me your mother's name before she was married?"

N: "Oh, sure. But we call that something else in English. Let me think. Yes, I remember it was McCroskey, but I'm not sure how to spell it because I don't recall seeing it in print. I'm not sure it has an "-ey" or just a "-y" on the end. It has to be with an "-ey" (She then prints her nombre completo and gives the form to the registrar.)

C: (Much relieved) "Excellent." (She continues with the questions to obtain the information required by the form.)

Discussion. This case is typical of even those North Americans who know that the Spanish naming system attaches two surnames to each person. In this case Claudia knew most of the correct Spanish terminology, but the major stumbling block was her assumption that, since she does not use her mother's maiden name in the United States, she does not need to use it in Colombia. This might be based on an even more basic premise that a name is a personal think which one carries with him unaltered by the social-cultural setting.

This assumption would be true if the foreigner were not trying to fit into the on-going activity of the host culture. A name is not merely a reflection of one's ego or his unique personal essence; it is also the tag by which the individual is incorporated into the collective activity and division of labor of the society. The tourist who has only a fleeting glimpse of the superficial, and mainly physical, aspects of a culture need not find any disadvantage in not using a second apellido.

Situation 2: Matriculating in a Latin American University. Approximately 100 North American students matriculate each year in three major universities in Bogotá. Invariably some of these students run afoul of the Spanish naming system. The North American may be aware of the problem in advance, he may discover it in the process of matriculating (particularly in those cases where there is an experienced foreign student advisor), or he may not discover the communication problem until months afterward. The following excerpt from an interview with a North American student demonstrates both immediate and later repercussions which leave him groping for some explanation.

++

Student: "I went through the same special registration process that all the foreign students go through which, incidentally, was a confused mess. But when I attended my first class they didn't have my name on the class list. So I went back to the foreign student advisor who said he would look into it because he remembered that I had gone through the whole procedure just three days before. When I saw him the next day, he said that everything was straightened out. After that everything was O.K. ... or at least I thought so. But this particular professor called roll every day and left out the names of all three Americans in the class. This worried me but later I discovered that our names were on the list, but he was simply embarrassed to try to pronounce them.

"Anyway, I thought all was well until the end of the semester when I didn't receive any grades for the courses I had taken. Then it was clear that the whole system was so confused and inefficient that the real miracle was that the other two Americans got all their grades. Now I've got to go back through the mill again and get it straightened out. It's a damned mess ... and to make matters worse the draft board is putting pressure on my college in the States for evidence that I have been doing satisfactory work down here."

++

Discussion. This type of incident often arose with North Americans at some point in the total process of matriculation, registration and grading, regardless of the particular university they attended. Yet it rarely occurred with Colombians. These incidents put considerable strain on both the North American student and the Colombian university administration. Although several possible cross-cultural communication errors could cause this type of problem, let us concentrate now on those related to the incongruence of the two naming systems.

Sometimes there was an error of interpretation by a Colombian and sometimes an error of omission by the North

American student. For example, a well-intentioned Colombian office worker when seeing the name Roberts, Gordon B. did not attribute proper significance to the comma because she assumed Roberts to be the English equivalent of *Roberto*, a given name, and that Gordon had to be the surname with the initial B standing for the *segundo apellido*. She then "corrected" the card to read Gordon B., Roberts.

Another type of error occurred at one university where the class lists and the final grade lists are printed by an IBM machine from cards which the student filled out when he registered. Some students had omitted their *segundo apellido* on these cards even though they had given it on other matriculation forms completed with the foreign student advisor. In this case the IBM machine would reject the card as incomplete before the print-out was done, thus omitting the name from the list. So even a data processing machine is not culture-free in its judgments since it must be programmed to perform a culturally patterned task.

In both of the prededing examples the confusion is based upon the North American's assumption that the full-name includes only one *apellido* for North Americans even though it may include two *apellidos* for Latin Americans. The examples show that once the North American has a functional understanding of the concept of the *nombre completo*, he must also develop the new habit pattern of including his own *segundo apellido* when he is asked for his *nombre completo*.

Thus we see that to *know about* a cultural pattern we must only incorporate that pattern within ourselves, but to *participate in* a culture we must also allow ourselves to be incorporated into the pattern of activities.

The structure of the *nombre completo*.

In Spain and Latin America today it is customary for each person to have at least one given name, referred to as the *nombre* and two surnames called the *primer apellido* and the *segundo apellido*. An additional given name (the "middle name" in English) is referred to as the *segundo nombre* and is optional in Spanish. Example: Arturo (José) García Bermúdez.

1. The Nombre. The Spanish *nombres* and the English given names[1] share several common origins. If we consider the linguistic origin of the most popular *nombres* in Latin American capital cities we find:

31% *Latin* (Adrián, Aurora, Dolores, Félix, etc.)

28% *Germanic* (Alberto, Berta, Armando, etc.)

21% *Hebrew* (Abraham, Adán, Moisés, etc.)

12% *Greek* (Alejandro, Delia, Elena, Elio, Nicolás, etc.)

2% *Anglo-Saxon* (Alfredo, Eduardo, etc.)

2% *French* (Carlota, Raúl, etc.)

The remaining 7% represent a scattering of Aramaic, Etruscan, Phoenician, and Russian. Practically all of the Hebrew names are biblical, the most popular of the Latin names are also biblical (José, Julio, Concepción, Margarita, Pablo and Pedro), and the Greek names are from familiar mythology. But the classical Greek names such as Arquímides, Diógenes, and Teófilo are not popular. The least familiar to the English speaker are those names derived from the Arabic. However, Arabic names, such as Jamila and Leila, are not among the most popular in Latin America today.

Those interested in the original meanings of Spanish nombres may study Appendix I which gives the language of origin, the equivalent in English, the original meaning and the nickname for 101 most popular *nombres* which account for 75% of the people represented by the 1000 most popular *nombres* currently used in Latin America.

It is interesting to note that the original meaning of most of the nombres has to do with some personal quality such as "illustrious" (Alberto), "defender of man" (Alejandro),

---

[1] Also called "Christian names", "baptismal names", or "first names."

"favorite son" (Benjamín), "happy" (Félix), or "conqueror" (Victor). Today most Latin American parents probably choose names for their children without considering the meaning in its original sense. Other considerations take precedence such as the child's Saints Day, the names of favorite relatives and the sound of the name in conjunction with the primer apellido.

Although Latin American girls are still given old fashioned names of the feminine virtues such as Esperanza (Hope), Caridad (Charity), Piedad (Piety), Inocencia (Innocence) and Pura (Purity), these are not among the most popular in current use.

There are several aspects of the Spanish nombres which strike the North American as different. First, he may be amused or startled by the use of Jesús and Cristo as first names. However, in conversation Spanish pronunciation makes Jesús seem a more likely name for a contemporary person than does the English pronunciation of Jesus.

Second, certain names are frequently used for both men and women despite the fact that these specific names clearly have one gender. This occurs most frequently in the use of the names of the Holy Family, María, José and Jesús. In the analysis of thousands of contemporary Latin American names a rather simple pattern emerges to dispel the fear that all may be chaos in the gender of Spanish nombres. Any time María appears as part of the nombre completo of a male it is always one of a pair of nombres. Also, it is always the segundo nombre, never the primer nombre. For males it most frequently occurs in the combination of José María, but it is also found in many other combinations including Antonio María, Juan María, etc. Similarly, José and Jesús, which are clearly masculine names, appear as nombres for females but, again, they are always the second of two nombres as in María Jesús, or María José. So, we will find boys named Jesús María and girls named María Jesús.

Despite these few exceptional nombres which are frequently used in the pattern described, the gender of the Spanish *nombre* is usually easily detectable.

An analysis of 1000 of the most frequently used *nombres* shows that we can generally assume that any *nombre* ending in "a" is feminine. We found no exceptions to this. Also, with rare exceptions, it is safe to say that any *nombre* ending in "o" is masculine. Only four feminine names ending in "o" were found among the 500 most popular feminine *nombres* in Latin America. They are *Amparo*, *Consuelo*, *Rosario* and *Socorro*. It is fascinating that these four female names could not be changed to ending in "a" because they are all common nouns associated in the Spanish culture with the unique virtues or activities of women particularly in the role of mother:

Amparo: Aid, protection, support.

Consuelo: Consolation, comfort, relief, charity (obsolete).

Rosario: Rosary (the act of praying or the string of beads used in praying)

Socorro: Soccour, support, help.

It is interesting to note that none of these four names were found to be applied to males!

In addition to the *nombres* ending in "a" and "o" there are a very few which end in "e." Only ten[1] were found among the 500 most popular masculine *nombres* in Latin America. Ten[2] were also found among the most popular 500 feminine *nombres*[3]. Any *nombres* found ending in any other vowel (about 1%) were foreign names ending in "i" such as Giovanni, Fioravanti,

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[1] These are *Bernabé*, *Bartolomé*, *Clemente*, *Constante*, *Enrique*, *Jaime*, *Josué*, *Noé*, *Silvestre*, and *Vicente*.

[2] These are *Alé*, *Cleonice*, *Clotilde*, *Eunice*, *Guadalupe*, *Haydee*, *Ilse*, *Jure*, *Leonilde* and *Natale*.

[3] In contrast to the masculine names most of these ten feminine names do not appear to be legitimate Spanish. For example, Eunice is not Spanish; Haydee is an orthographic variation of the German "Heidi"; Ilse has not been Hispanicized; and Natale is an orthographic variation of the English "Natalie."

Afifi and Sarandi. Thus, if a Spanish *nombre* ends in a vowel the overwhelming majority will end in "a" if feminine and in "o" if masculine otherwise it will end in "e."

Not all of the *nombres* end in a vowel but 75% of the male and 92% of the female *nombres* most commonly used in Latin America do.[1] Fortunately, most of the masculine *nombres* which end in a consonant are easily recognized because they are cognates with English masculine names, e. g., Daniel, Martín, Miguel, Moisés, Néstor, Nicolás, Rubén, and Simón. Similarly, feminine *nombres* which end in a consonant are usually cognates with English and easily recognized as feminine, e. g., Beatriz, Carmen, Isabel, Leonor and Mercedes.

Apparently a majority of the full names in Latin America include two *nombres*. Also some of the *nombres* are compound such as *José del Carmen*, *José de Jesús*, *Juan Bautista*, *Juan de Dios*, *Juan de Jesús*, or *Juan José de la Cruz*, and for women we find *María del Carmen*, *María de Jesus*, and *María del Pilar*. The names appearing in these compounds are among the most popular. These compound names usually take the place of only one of the two *nombres*.

It is extremely helpful for the North American to become familiar with more than a few stereotyped Spanish given names in order to recognize them instantly in introductions and other conversations. To avoid the grinding task of learning more than 3,000 *nombres* which might occur, we have done a frequency analysis of a sample of over 1,700,000 names currently used in Latin America and have selected the most popular 500 masculine names and the 485 most popular feminine names and presented them in Appendices II and III. The list of female and male names have each been separately arranged into five priority groups, A through E. For example, List A for men contains only six names used by 25% of the men represented in the total list of 500 names. Each subsequent list is longer as less popular names are included.

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[1] Many of the masculine *nombres* ending in a consonant are convertible to a feminine *nombre* by simply adding "a" as in *Gabriela*, *Manuela*, *Rafaela*, and *Ramona* which accounts for a larger proportion of the feminine *nombres* ending in vowels.

Systematic study of these names and practice in pronouncing and hearing them will facilitate ability to communicate with Latin Americans.

2. Apellidos. There are a few salient observations regarding Spanish apellidos which strike the speaker of English. First, he notes that it is easier to distinguish between nombres and apellidos in Spanish than between given names and surnames in English where considerable confusion can be created by the interchangeability of surname and given names.[1] In Spanish relatively few names are used as both nombres and apellidos. In our analysis of the 1000 most popular apellidos in Latin America, only 3% are recognized as also being commonly used nombres.[2] In fact they are most frequently used as nombres and are not interchanged as often as would be the double-duty names in English. For example, only three of these names (Alonso, León, and Martín) were found among those frequently used nombres. This makes it easier for a foreigner to distinguish nombres from apellidos in Spanish.

Second, apellidos unlike nombres, have no gender. Therefore, the "o" or "a" endings carry no particular significance. However, we must learn to recognize other endings which reveal something of the historical origin and function of an apellido. These will be described later.

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[1] For example in English some of the most commonly interchanged names are Alan, Bailey, Barrett, Burke, Charles, Dewey, Douglas, Duncan, Freeman, Fritz, Gordon, Henry, Howell, James, John, Keith, Lowell, Miles, Newton, Owen, Porter, Raymond, Scott, Taylor, Ward and Wyatt.

[2] These double-duty names are Alba, Alfonso, Almeida, Alonso, Angeles, Bruno, Caro, Coronel, Cruz, Elías, Flor, Gil, Hermida, León, Martín, Michel, Olmedo, Pastor, Paz, Rangel, Roldán, Rodrigo, Rosa, Salomón, Santander, Santiago Simón, Ventura, Vera, Vicente, and Viola.

A third striking feature of *apellidos* in contrast to *nombres* is the relative abundance of *apellidos*. Although there are over 3,000 *nombres* in use today there are at least 30,000 *apellidos*.

Fourth, to the North American a much smaller portion of the *apellidos* than *nombres* sound familiar because cognates with English are scarce.

Spanish *apellidos* are abundant and unfamiliar to the English speaker, and in conversation we do not have the benefit of capital letters to warn us of proper names. Therefore, for the North American any conversation in Latin America is riddled with strange words which he may be unable to identify as personal names and which are not in the dictionary. For him this often destroys the general meaning of the conversation.

To help with this problem, we propose to do two things. First, we will describe some of the most salient features of the anatomy of the Spanish *apellido*, and relate these to the historical development of types of *apellidos*.

(a) Structure of the Spanish apellido. Spanish *apellidos* belong to one of three types. First, are the *patronymics* meaning "the son of," second are the *apellations* which describe some outstanding personal quality or action of an individual, and third are the *toponymics* referring to some physical location or place of origin of the family.

Patronymics: The *patronymic apellido* can be detected by its ending in *az*, *ez*, *iz*, *oz* or *uz*. It is not to be confused with the *apellido paterno* which refers to the *primer apellido*, indicating the father's name regardless its historical type, meaning or origin. The *patronymic apellido* is one that was derived from the *nombre* of the father. Just as we have Peterson meaning "the son of Peter," Spanish has Álvarez "the son of Álvaro." Some of the most popular patronymics are listed on the next page, each followed by the *nombre* from which it is derived:

Álvarez	Álvaro	López	Lope
Benítez	Benito	Márquez	Marco
Díaz	Diego	Martínez	Martín
Enríquez	Enrique	Pérez	Pedro
Fernández	Fernando	Ramírez	Ramiro
Domínguez	Domingo	Rodríguez	Rodrigo
Gómez	Gome	Sánchez	Sancho
González	Gonzalo	Vásquez	Vasco
Hernández	Hernando	Velásquez	Velasco

Among the 1000 most popular *apellidos* in Latin America only 53 or 5.3% are patronymics.[1] These eighteen are well worth our attention, however, since they account for about 33% of the people represented by these 1000 *apellidos*. The overwhelming popularity of the top 10 patronymics is seen in table 1. These 10 names (from a list of 1000 most popular

Table 1

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE IN SAMPLE HAVING EACH OF THE TEN MOST POPULAR PATRONYMIC *APELLIDOS* IN LATIN AMERICA

		People	% of total
1.	Rodríguez	15,944	3.60
2.	González	15,382	3.46
3.	Fernández	12,553	2.82
4.	Martínez	11,386	2.56
5.	López	10,485	2.36
6.	Pérez	9,311	2.08
7.	Sánchez	7,162	1.59
8.	Gómez	6,954	1.56
9.	Díaz	5,913	1.33
10.	Alvarez	5,708	1.28
	TOTALS	100,798	22.64%

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[1] The less popular ones not included in the list above are *Albornoz*, *Almaraz*, *Antúnez*, *Aráoz*, *Araúz*, *Armendáriz*, *Báez*, *Bermúdez*, *Gálvez*, *Gámez*, *Gutiérrez*, *Ibáñez*, *Jiménez*, *Juárez*, *Menéndez*, *Muñiz*, *Muñoz*, *Narváez*, *Nuñez*, *Ordóñez*, *Ortiz*, *Páez*, *Peláez*, *Quiroz*, *Ruiz*, *Sáenz*, *Sáez*, *Santibáñez*, *Suárez*, *Téllez*, *Velez*, *Vértiz*, *Yáñez*, *Yépez*.

apellidos) account for almost a quarter (22.64%) of all the people represented by the total list.

There is a remarkable correspondence between the rank order of popularity of patronymics in Spain and Latin America. Charles Maduell's study[1] of apellidos shows that the ten most popular names today in Spain are the same ten we found in Latin America. There are only two clear variations in the rank order. First, García is the most popular name in Spain while this non-patronymic would rank third in Latin America. Second, Rodríguez, the most popular surname in Latin America, is seventh in popularity in Spain.

We suspect that this remarkable correspondence of names in the mother country and its new-world offspring would provide a considerable contrast to the lack of similarity between names in the United States and England. It is doubtful that the ten most popular surnames in the United States would be the same as the ten most popular in England, or any other single country.

Appellations: This type of apellido was originally given to its bearer for some outstanding quality, or for some important event, place, object or occupation associated with him as an individual. Often the original meaning is obscured after generations because only a key word remains from a descriptive phrase. For example Jordán[2] meant "baptized with water from the river Jordan." Names for occupations and social positions are more obvious and stand the test of time. Here are some of the most popular and easily recognized appellations used today in Latin America:

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[1] Charles R. Maduell Jr., The Romance of Spanish Surnames, copyright by the author, New Orleans, 1967.

[2] See Charles F. Gosnell, Spanish Personal Names: Principles Governing Their Formation and Use. Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association, 1938, p.26.

Alcalde (mayor)
Baquero (cowboy)
Botero (bootmaker)
Caballero (gentleman)
Cuervo (hawk)
Calvo (bald)
Delgado (thin)
Herrera (blacksmith)
León (lionlike)
Lobo-Guerrero (wolf warrior)
Moreno (dark)
Reina (queen)
Rico (rich)
Romero (pilgrim to Rome)
Rubio (blond man)

There seem to be many fewer surnames in Spanish clearly denoting occupations than there are in English.[1] Also, the occupational names in Spanish are not nearly as often used even though they exist. For example, the apellidos Sastre (Taylor), Tejedor (Weaver), Mayordomo (Stewart) all exist in Spanish but are not found among the 1000 most popular Latin America apellidos.

Another contrast between English surnames and Spanish apellidos is in the use of color-names. Only two colors are used by both English and Spanish as surnames: Brown (Castaño, Moreno and Pardo) and White (Blanco). English uses Black, Blue, Green, Vermillion, and Grey as surnames while the Spanish equivalents of Negro, Azul, Verde, Bermillón, and Gris do not appear among the 1000 most popular names in Latin America nor do they appear among the names of over 150,000 persons listed in the Bogotá directory. Two colors, purple (púrpura, purpúreo) and yellow (amarillo) are avoided as surnames in both English and Spanish.[2]

It is interesting to speculate as to why certain colors are used in one culture and not in another. The very popular surname Green may be avoided since *Verde* often has negative connotations in Spanish as seen in the phrase *chistes verdes* (dirty jokes) or as in *viejo verde* ("dirty old man," a lecher).

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[1] For example without any search of the written sources we can recall many occupational names in English such as Baker, Barber, Barker, Brewer, Butler, Carpenter, Carter, Carver, Clark, Cook, Farmer, Forester, Fowler, Gardner, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Miner, Painter, Palmer, Parson, Potter, Sawyer, Sheppard, Shoemaker, Skinner, Smith, Spencer, Stewart, Tanner, Taylor, Weaver and Woodman.

[2] Although these colors are generally avoided, a few persons may have them as apellidos. For example, in Bogotá, which has over 150,000 persons listed, there are only three Amarillos in contrast to 110 Blancos.

Although *Negro* is not used as a proper name, *Moreno* which means a type of brown skin color is quite popular in Latin America. If we consider Gold and Silver as color-names, we find that the former is used frequently in English but not in Spanish, while Silver (Plata) is used by both languages.

Toponymics: The third general type of surname is the toponym or place name which is used in both English and Spanish. The place specified may be a city, a geographical feature (such as *castillo*, *torre*, or *calle*), the name of an estate, or even the sign or an inn or any location which seemed significant to people at the time the name was generated. Of course once the *apellidos* became hereditary, the place names became less meaningful after the family moved away from the place for which they were named.

Many place names can be distinguished purely on the basis of their structure. Since people were perceived as belonging to or coming from a place, we often find the prefix *de*, *de la*, *de los*, or *del* preceding the word. The following list includes all of the place names currently found among the 1,000 most popular *apellidos* in Latin America plus some that are not so popular.

De la Calle (Street)
De la Concha (shell)
De la Cuesta (hill)
De la Fuente (fountain, spring)
De la Montaña (mountain)
De la Parra (vine)
De la Pava (turkey hen)
De la Peña (large stone)
De la Rivera (river, coast)
De la Rosa (rose)
De las Casas (houses)
De los Puentes (bridges)
De los Ríos (rivers)
De los Robles (oak trees)
De Mendoza (town in Spain)
De Moya (town in Spain)
De Sevilla (city in Spain)
Del Camino (highway)
Del Castillo (castle)
Del Castro (army encampment)
Del Corral (yard)
Del Hierro (iron)
Del Montenegro (black mountain)
Del Portillo (town gate)
Del Rincón (nock, corner)
Del Río (river)
Del Valle (valley)

Not all toponyms have the prefix. Some have dropped the prefix completely through time and others survive concurrently both with and without the prefix. For example, most of the above apellidos can also be found without the prefix in Latin America today.

Many of the same place names with equivalent meanings are used in English, always without a prefix. For example, Street, Cross, Hill, Stone, Rivers, Towers, Meadows, Bridges, are common place names in English which are duplicated in Spanish. Other place names commonly found in English seem to be absent from Spanish. For example, those which denote direction as in Norton (northtown), Easton (easttown), Sulton (southtown), Weston (westtown) and Middleton (middletown) have no clear Spanish equivalents.[1]

Compound names: One or both of the apellidos in the nombre completo may be a compound name (apellido compuesto). The compound may be joined by y, by a hyphen, or by a preposition (usually de or del). In the examples below only the segundo apellido is compound and is composed of a patronymic plus a toponymic giving the meanings "son of Fernando from Seville" and "son of Sancho from Toledo" respectively:

Dr. Esteban García Fernández de Sevilla
Sr. Marco José Vargas Sánchez de Toledo

Sometimes because the family name on the mother's side is famous or out of affection, the daughter will retain her mother's apellido when she is married by attaching it to her father's apellido in order to carry both of them with her as one maiden name which she is entitled to retain after marriage. This compound name may then passed along through the generations as a single name. The following are examples:

Sra. Leticia María Ríos-Vega de Rodríguez
Sr. Aníbal Felipe Rodríguez Ríos-Vega

If a person has the fortune or misfortune, depending on one's point of view, of having two compound apellidos in addition to a compound nombre, the nombre completo may be extravagantly long as in the following example:

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[1] James P. Hughes, How You Got Your Name, London: Phoenix House, 1959

Srta. Adelfa María del Carmen Ríos-Vega Fernández de Sevilla

Fortunately, in actual use such complex full names are rare. The baptismal certificate would probably use the complete name, while the telephone book would call her Adelfa M. Ríos-Vega F. However, she would be referred to by her friends as "la Srta. Adelfa Ríos-Vega." Once we understand this very complex name with all of its parts, we will find most Spanish names relatively simple.

(b) Popular apellidos in Latin America. If we were to learn all of the Spanish apellidos which occur in Latin America (even if only to the point where we could recognize them as a personal name), we would be faced with a formidable task. On the basis of the telephone directory population alone, we have estimated that there are about 30,640 apellidos in current use in Latin America. This probably exceeds many people's total vocabulary in a foreign language.

Fortunately, this apparently impossible task can be reduced to manageable proportions because (a) an overwhelming proportion of the apellidos (about 90%) are used very infrequently, and (b) it is possible to further limit the number of relevant names by specializing in the names of a particular capital city which is quite representative of the names in that country.[1]

We have prepared priority lists of the most popular apellidos for Latin America as a whole plus a separate special priority list for each of the ten major Spanish-speaking capital cities in Latin America. These lists appear in Appendices IV-1 through IV-11. Table 2 shows the distribution of the most popular 2,840 apellidos in Latin America by geographical location and priority. For example, column A shows the number of most popular apellidos in each capital city

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[1] See the "Methodological Note."

Table 2

PRIORITY LISTS OF APELLIDOS: The number of popular Spanish apellidos in Latin America by priority list for each city[1]

		PRIORITY LIST				
		A	B	C	D	E	
	Cities[2]	(25%)	(25%)	(25%)	(15%)	(10%)	Total Apellidos
1.	All cities	11	54	173	270	492	1,000
2.	Asunción	3	13	23	19	17	75
3.	Bogotá	22	58	114	164	191	549
4.	Buenos Aires	8	63	153	218	178	620
5.	Caracas	12	46	148	138	202	546
6.	La Paz	31	68	170	194	230	693
7.	Lima	40	98	195	236	237	806
8.	Méjico	11	42	166	236	302	757
9.	Montevideo	12	50	150	157	149	518
10.	Quito	28	66	122	158	181	555
11.	Santiago	29	76	151	190	222	668
	Totals	196	580	1,392	1,710	1,909	5,787

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[1] List A, represented by column A, contains those apellidos which are most popular in a given city and represents 25% of the population accounted for in the total list of names for that city.

[2] The row numbers 1 through 11 indicate the section of Appendix IV in which the actual names in each priority list are given.

needed to account for 25% of the population represented by its total list. Only 11 apellidos account for 25% of the people represented by the total list of 1,000 apellidos in Latin America as a whole. There is a dramatic difference between cities in the number of apellidos included in column A. For example, in Asunción it would be necessary to learn only three apellidos (Ferrer, González and Martínez) to take into account 25% of the population represented by the 75 most popular names, while in Lima 40 apellidos are needed to cover 25% of the population represented by 806 apellidos.

By noting the totals for each of the five columns we can see how the number of apellidos needed to cover each successive quartile of the population increases rapidly. Lists A, B, and C each cover 25% of the population while lists D plus E are required to cover the remaining 25%. The grand total of 5,787 apellidos exceeds the actual 2,840 specific apellidos represented because the lists overlap from one city to another.

The value of having separate priority lists for each city is demonstrated in Table 3. It shows the percentage of apellidos on each priority list which are unique to that city. By comparing one column with another for any city we see that as the popularity decreases (moving from list A through E) the percentage of unique apellidos increases. There is only one exception to this in the case of Lima where 85% of the names on list D are unique but only 47% of those on list E are unique to Lima. Any name was considered unique to a city if it did not appear among the 1,000 most popular apellidos for Latin America as a whole. It is important to note that almost a third (31%) of all of the apellidos are unique to a particular city. The last column demonstrates that the 10 cities vary from 19% unique apellidos (Asunción) to 41% (La Paz).

By studying the lists in the Appendices, we can determine to what extent the unique names are of foreign origin.

Table 3

FREQUENCY OF UNIQUE APELLIDOS: The percentage of apellidos in each priority list which are unique to each city[1]

Cities	PRIORITY LISTS					Total percentage[2]
	A	B	C	D	E	
Asunción	0%	0%	17%	26%	29%	19%
Bogotá	4	7	20	22	42	24
Buenos Aires	0	3	12	36	80	30
Caracas	0	2	13	28	48	29
La Paz	3	15	32	35	67	41
Lima	0	8	24	85	47	32
Méjico	0	2	7	25	43	26
Montevideo	0	6	19	40	48	32
Quito	7	17	21	33	44	31
Santiago	0	16	22	40	54	36
Proportion of unique apellidos for all cities						31%

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[1] An apellido is considered "unique" to a city if it did not appear among the 1,000 most popular apellidos for all of the capital cities taken collectively.

[2] This percentage is not the sum of the percentage for each of the five lists. Instead it is the weighted percentage or the percent of the total number of apellidos found in the five lists which did not appear in the all-Latin-America lists.

Each name unique to a particular city is indicated by an asterisk.

Even though many of the unique and less popular names listed in the Appendices appear to be of Italian, German or French origin, we are impressed by their relative homogeneity. The North American who is accustomed to telephone directories of large cities in the United States is struck by the relative homogeneity (linguistic, national, ethnic) of the apellidos found in the directories of capital cities in Latin America. In New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Los Angeles we find large numbers of foreign names which are clearly German, Italian, Polish and Spanish, with a sprinkling of Chinese, Japanese, Norwegian, and Swedish. In contrast the telephone directories of Mexico City, Bogotá, Lima or Buenos Aires have a much smaller portion of foreign names.

This smaller proportion of foreign names in Latin America is due to two basic factors. First, a much larger portion of the U.S. population is composed of foreign-born people and of decendants of foreign born. For example, a study by Thayer Ojeda reported by Gosnell[1] shows that among 167,000 names from various lists and registers in Chile there are only 5% of foreign origin. A much smaller portion of the population, perhaps 1%, is foreign-born. In contrast the current foreign-born population of the United States is about 5%; fifty years ago it was about 12%.

Second, there seems to be much less tendency for the foreign names to be assimilated into English than into Spanish. In Latin America the foreign names tend to be Hispanicised to the point of obscuring their linguistic origin.

For example, when we see the names Aris, Flamenco, Macaya, Maldonado and Obren in Latin America, little would we suspect that these names were originally Harris, Flemming, Mackay, Mac Donald, and O'Brien. Others have changed the spelling but not beyond recognition as in the case of Odonoju for O'Donohue, or Barquer for Barker. Literal translations also often completely obscure the origin of a name as in Díaz, Guillermo, Herrero and Valle de Flores for Day, Williams, Smith and Blumenthal.[1]

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[1] Charles F. Gosnell, Spanish Personal Names, Washington, D.C. Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association, 1938, p. 31.

It is interesting to note that in Latin America, despite the much larger proportion of Indian population than in the United States, Indian names have been almost completely eliminated.

Unfortunately, we are unable to provide a separate appendix with the origins and meanings of the most popular apellidos as we did for the nombres because no systematic dictionaries are available which include the most popular apellidos in Latin America. Some incomplete works exist which might interest the serious student such as Tibon's Onomástica Hispanoamericana[2] which deals with 7,000 of the more than 30,000 apellidos in Latin America.

Once we have an understanding of the anatomy of the nombre completo and have become familiar with a fairly large number of nombres and apellidos, we will have patched up a lot of the potential holes in our communication with Latin Americans. The ability to recognize and understand Spanish personal names will bring us to an increasing awareness of our need to understand how the nombre completo fits into the kinship structure in Latin America.

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[1] Ibid: (Gosnell) p. 31.

[2] Gutierre Tibón, Onomástica Hispanoamericana, Méjico: Unión Tipográfica Editorial Hispano Americano, 1961.

THE NOMBRE COMPLETO IN THE KINSHIP SYSTEM

Illustrative cases of communication problems.

Even those norteamericanos who have some previous knowledge of Spanish names often find that they fail to act upon the knowledge in the Latin American setting because they are not in the habit of thinking of a nombre completo in the context of the kinship system. Below are several examples of this type of communication problem.

Situation 1. Peter, a Peace Corps Trainee, attended a birthday party at the home of a friend of his Bogotano host family. It was his first party in Colombia, and the only person he had met previously was Esteban, the son in his host family. Peter and Esteban went to the party together and immediately upon arriving Peter was introduced to all 23 persons at the party including Carmenza, the guest of honor, and the hostess.

Esteban: "I would like to introduce my friend."

Sra. de Arenas: "How do you do, I am the hostess, la Sra. de Arenas."

Peter: "How do you do, I am Pedro Eastman; thank you for inviting me to the party."

Sra. de Arenas: "The house is yours. We're glad you could come."

(Esteban continues around the circle greeting those he knows and introducing himself to those he does not know, and Peter follows along behind introducing himself.)

Sr. Barco: "How do you do, I'm Ramón Barco, and this is my wife."

Peter: "How do you do, sir." "How do you do, Señora Barco."

(After the introductions were over Peter was somewhat confused as to who was who, and in between dances he began to ask Esteban who some of the people were that he had just met.)

Peter: "Who is la Doña with the black dress and pearl necklace?"

Esteban: (Showing surprize) "That is la Señora Manuela de Roldán, but you shouldn't say it that way!"

Peter: "What do you mean?"

Esteban: "She is just 'Doña' that's all!"

Peter: (Puzzled) "Oh, O.K."

Esteban: "Why don't you ask somebody to dance?" A lot of these girls are just dying to dance."

Peter: "Good, I like this music very much."

(Peter goes across the room to an attractive young lady and asks her to dance.)

Peter: "Would you like to dance?"

Elvira: (Smiling) "Thank you very much, but no thank you."

(Peter is puzzled by the completely unexpected rebuff and retreats to ask Esteban what had gone wrong.)

Peter: "You said they were dying to dance. Did you see what happened?"

Esteban: "Yes, I'm sorry it happened but you should have asked some unmarried girl!"

Peter: "Is she married?"

Esteban: "Of course!" "You would have to ask her husband first."

Peter: "But when I met her someone said that she was *Doña Elvira de Calles*. If they had said *Señora* I would have known she was married. I thought that Doña was used for unmarried girls or old maids. And if she is married why doesn't she wear a wedding ring."

Esteban: "She does. She's wearing it now."

Peter: "But look, she has no ring of any kind; you can see from here."

Esteban: "It's your imagination; you can't see it from here any better than I can. *Don't give me that!*" "You should dance with Rosita. See, she's looking at you. There will be no problem."

(Peter tries again and asks Rosita to dance, she accepts and all goes well.)

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Discussion: In this situation Peter was aware of some errors in communication but was unware of others. Several cultural dimensions in this situation contributed to Peter's lack of understanding what was going on about him.

First, it is often difficult for one person being introduced to another to hear the name correctly even if it is a familiar name because it is customary for the introducer to merely say "I would like you to meet my friend." Then the friend must say, "How do you do, I'm Peter Jones," as they are shaking hands. The problem is that often both of the people being introduced to each other are speaking simultaneously, making it difficult for anyone to hear. Also, the norteamericano is often a bit tense in this situation and does not hear things he would ordinarily.

In this situation Peter is trying to learn some of the names after being introduced by asking his friend, Esteban, who knows most of the people at the party. In asking, Peter makes an error using la Doña which Esteban tries to correct, but Peter does not seem to know what Esteban is trying to do. Peter does not know that la Doña is not used like la Señora when speaking about someone. In many circles la Doña is used just as "the madam" (of a house of prostitution) is used in English. Peter does not understand Esteban's sttempt to point out his error by saying, "She's just Doña, that's all."

In the next confusion encountered by Peter, he is able to discover part of his error. He was thrown off by not realizing that Doña could apply to either married or unmarried women and therefore he must get his clue from the de preceding the apellido Calles. Peter learned fast, but the situation contained another cultural barrier that he did not discover by experience. He thought that his disagreement with Esteban over whether or not Elvira was wearing a wedding ring resulted from Esteban's poor eyesight. Esteban assumed that it was a case of wishful seeing on Peter's part. Actually, it was neither. The underlying problem was the conflict of assumptions regarding where the wedding ring is worn. Peter expects to see it on the left hand while Esteban correctly expects to see it on the right as is the custom.

It may not seem very important to establish whether Elvira is married or not because the only question is whether she wishes to dance. To Esteban, however, the question goes deeper than this because at a party it is not considered correct for a married woman to dance with any one but her husband, relative, close friend, or someone who has specifically obtained her husband's permission. Many times *norteamericanos* become irritated when they discover that ~~some of the wives~~ have to sit out most of the dances while the husbands dance with each of the young unmarried girls. If Elvira had danced with Peter, her only defence would be that she did not want to insult the foreigner who was acting out of innocent ignorance, but in this case she did not take a chance on the reaction of her husband.

In this case the North American's not realizing the significance of *la Doña* as a form of indirect address, his lack of appreciation of the importance of whether or not Elvira was married or single, his failure to attach proper significance to the *de* as a signal of matrimony, and his assumption that the wedding ring is worn on the left hand universally were all cultural factors contributing to his confusion in the situation.

Situation 2. Below are some excerpts from an interview with a North American student in which he gives an account of some of the problems which arose in communicating with the Colombian members of his horseback riding class.

(I: Is the interviewer and R: is the student)

I: "You were saying that you had some problems getting along with the people in your riding class."

R: "Yes, I'm the only *gringo* in the class and we do other things together besides taking riding lessons, so I think I'm learning more Spanish than riding. I have gotten to know some of them very well and we have fun together."

I: "What sorts of problems came up?"

R: "Well ... there aren't really any problems now, but at first I was confused as to who was who in the group. Even after I had learned their names I had trouble. Now I know everyone's full name with at least one *nombre* and two *apellidos*."

I: "What confused you at first?"

R: "I guess it was mainly that I didn't know who was related to who and how. You see the group was pretty close and contained two married couples, two brothers, a brother-sister pair, and even one pair of *novios* in addition to six or seven single guys and gals. I was embarrassed once when I mentioned to Rosa Romero de Maya about what a good rider her husband was. I though she looked a little strange when I said it. Then later she wanted to know where I had ever seen her husband ride. Then I realized I had made a mistake in assuming that Oscar Delgado Maya was her husband. So I fell back on my one-up-man-ship and quickly said, 'I mean your brother Oscar not your husband.' Then I knew I had done it again when she smiled and told me that Oscar was neither her husband nor her brother. I guess that I had just taken a leap at a conclusion. Because they have the same last name I figured that they must be relatives of some kind. Since they were about the same age and were talking to each other a lot, they just had to be either husband and wife or brother and sister."

I: "Where there any other times like that?"

R: "Yes, I remember this time we all went on a picnic near Fusa and we had a great time. Someone they knew there had some horses to ride so we went out into the wilds and ate lunch at about 2:30. Some people had cameras with them and took a lot of pictures.

"Then the next day Aurora Padilla, who is the 19 year-old daughter in my Colombian family, asked me if I would send a roll of exposed color film to her cousin Armando who had been at the picnic. What happened was that her cousin gave her the exposed roll to carry while he was re-loading her camera then he forgot to get it back. Then since Aurora was leaving for Mexico City that afternoon, she would not have a chance to send it before she left. I said I would be glad to do it. She said she would write the address, but I told her I already had it since I had gotten the list of the whole riding class complete with names and addresses.

"But after she had left, I looked at the list and discovered that there were two Armandos and one Arnaldo on the list. I wasn't sure whether her cousin's name was Arnaldo or Armando. If it was Arnaldo, I was in luck since there was only one on the list. Then I got the bright idea that since I knew her full name was Aurora Padilla Ríos I could pick out the one on the list whose primer apellidos was Padilla. But as it turned out there was no such name on the list, nor was there a person whose segundo apellido was Ríos ... so I was stuck.

"I guess they had left a few names off the list or had gotten the *apellidos* reversed or something. To make matters worse Christmas vacation was coming up and there were to be no more riding classes until January 10 and I couldn't see Aurora before she left. I've never sent the film to the cousin and it has been over a month."

I: "Were there any names where either *apellido* was either Padilla or Ríos?"

R: "Sure, but that doesn't do any good unless either the first or the second *apellidos* are the same."

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Discussion: Apparently the North American student had discovered his error in assuming that *Rosa Romero de Maya* must be related to *Oscar Delgado Maya* because they shared the apellido *Maya*. They might have been related or they might not. The only thing that could be determined clearly from the two *nombre completos* is that they are *not* brother and sister, and that they are *not* husband and wife. If they were brother and sister both apellidos would have to be the same as follows:

Rosa Romero Maya
Oscar Romero Maya

If they were husband and wife then the wife's *apellido de casada* which was *de Maya* would have to be the same as the husband's first *apellido* as follows:

Rosa Romero de Maya
Oscar Maya Delgado

Although Rosa Romero de Maya and Oscar Delgado Maya could be neither siblings nor spouses as the North American guesses, they might have been related in some way by marriage through Oscar's mother's side of the family. For example, Rosa may be married to Oscar's mother's brother, or to Oscar's mother's brother's son. Any two people having the same *apellido*, even though in one person's name it might be the first and in the other person's name the second, could be cousins. Thus, Aurora Padilla Ríos could have a cousin Armando with any of the following *nombre completo*:

Armando Padilla ______
Armando ______ Padilla
Armando Ríos ______
Armando ______ Ríos

The student could have taken the film to cousin Armando if he had not falsely assumed that cousins must share the same primer apellido or the same segundo apellido.

A description of the cultural pattern.

The most basic difference between the North American and the Latin American full names in relation to the kinship structure is the fact that the North American woman does not retain her maiden name when she marries, but the Latin American woman does. The North American woman keeps only her given names and surrenders her family name, taking her husband's in its place, thus losing her own identity.

In contrast the Latin America woman keeps her maiden name, which is her father's primer apellido, and adds her husband's primer apellido prefaced by de as in the following example:

Srta. Dolores Pardo Muñoz

marries

Sr. Jorge González Vargas

to become

Sra. Dolores Pardo de González

Both in the North American system and the Latin American system the woman changes her identity more than does the man upon marriage, but the Latin American woman does retain the one surname most important to her ego.[1]

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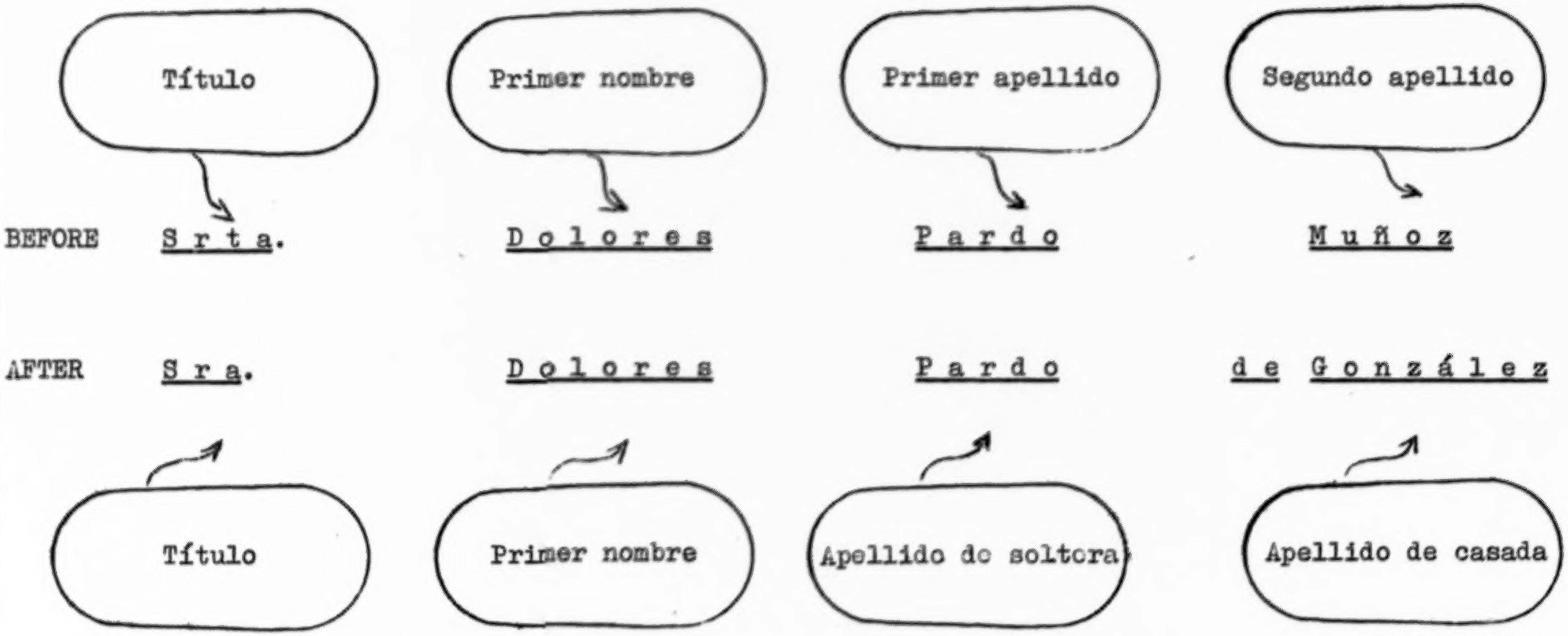
[1] The single woman's primer apellido is more important to her than the segundo which is used mainly for formal, legal or official purposes. If on any occasion only one apellido is used it is always her primer apellido.

Figure 1

PARTS OF THE NOMBRE COMPLETO BEFORE AND AFTER MARRIAGE


Título
Primer nombre
Primer apellido
Segundo apellido
BEFORE
Srta.
Dolores
Pardo
Muñoz
AFTER
Sra.
Dolores
Pardo
de González
Título
Primer nombre
Apellido de soltera
Apellido de casada

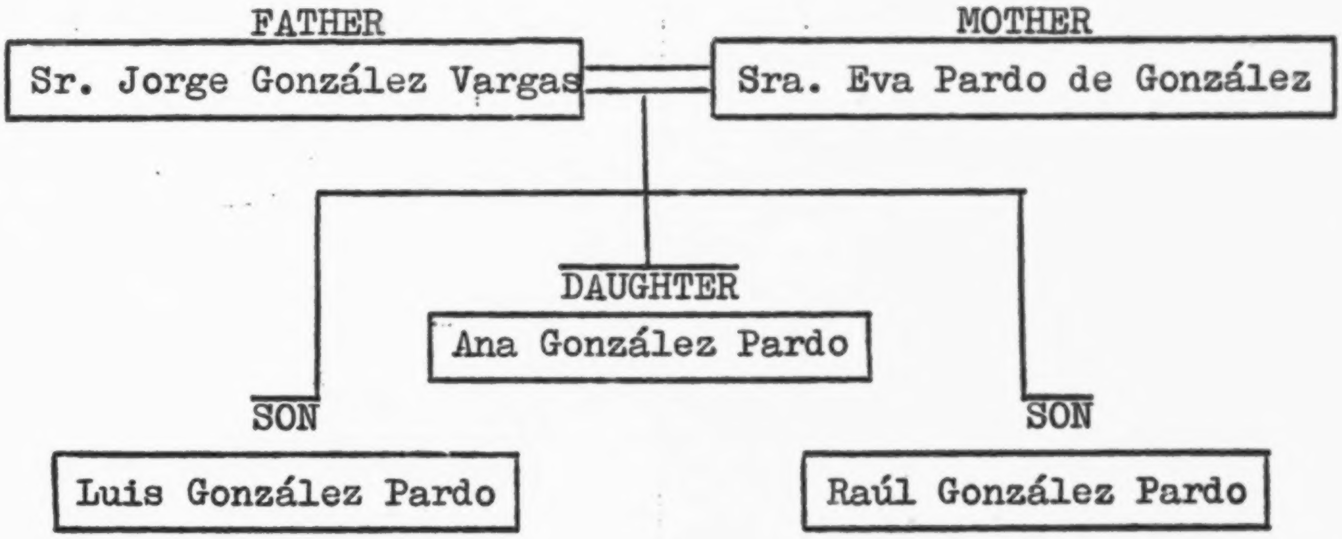
As seen in the above example, when a Latin American woman marries she retains her *primer apellido* which is then called her *apellido de soltera*; she replaces her *segundo apellido* with her husband's *primer apellido* prefaced by *de* which is then called her *apellido de casada*. If the husband dies, the wife's name remains the same except that the simple *de* is replaced by *viuda de* (widow of), which may be abbreviated as *vda. de.*[1]

The schematic diagram below gives the appropriate Spanish labels for the parts of the woman's *nombre completo* before and after marriage.

Since the man's name does not change when he marries, the terminology for the parts of his *nombre completo* remain the same as for the unmarried woman.

1. Apellidos in the nuclear family. Although the man does not change any portion of his name upon marriage, the combination of *apellidos* does change from parents to children. As demonstrated by the diagram in Figure 2, within the nuclear family (parents and children) there are three different combination of *apellidos*. In this case Jorge González Vargas married Eva Pardo Tovar and they had one son and two daughters.

Figure 2. Full Names in the Nuclear Family


FATHER
Sr. Jorge González Vargas
MOTHER
Sra. Eva Pardo de González
DAUGHTER
Ana González Pardo
SON
Luis González Pardo
SON
Raúl González Pardo

---

[1] Telephone directories and other listings may further shorten this to *v. de.*

The three different combinations occurring in this nuclear family are González Vargas (father), Pardo de González (mother), González Pardo (children).

The one apellido, González, which the father, mother and children have in common is the family name.[1]

This model of the nuclear family can be developed into a model of the extended family as in Figure 3 on the next page.

2. Apellidos in the extended family. By studying this figure we can see that, given the apellidos of the original parents (1 and 2), plus those who marry into the family (3,5, 8, 10, 11 & 20), the rest of the combinations of apellidos are automatically determined according to the rule demonstrated in Figure 2. If we consider the extended family pattern from the point of view of Julio Gómez González (13), we see that his grandparents Jorge and Eva had two daughters (Ana and María) and two sons (Luis and Raúl). The daughter (Ana) who married Juan Gómez Díaz is Julio's mother. His aunt María and his uncles, Luis and Raúl, have two children each, providing him with six cousins (Dora 14, César 15, Olga 16, Manuel 17, Aura 18 and Pedro 19).

The system of using two apellidos gives us considerable information about the kinship relations. For example, Julio's six cousins mentioned above all share the one apellido, González, which is his mother's maiden name. This tells us immediately that these six cousins are all related through his mother rather than through his father. Furthermore, we note that in the case of Dora and César the surname González is the segundo apellido indicating that they are children of Julio's mother's sister. The other four cousins have González as the primer apellido showing that they are children of Julio's mother's brother.

Julio could also have any number of cousins related through his father's sister or father's brother which do not

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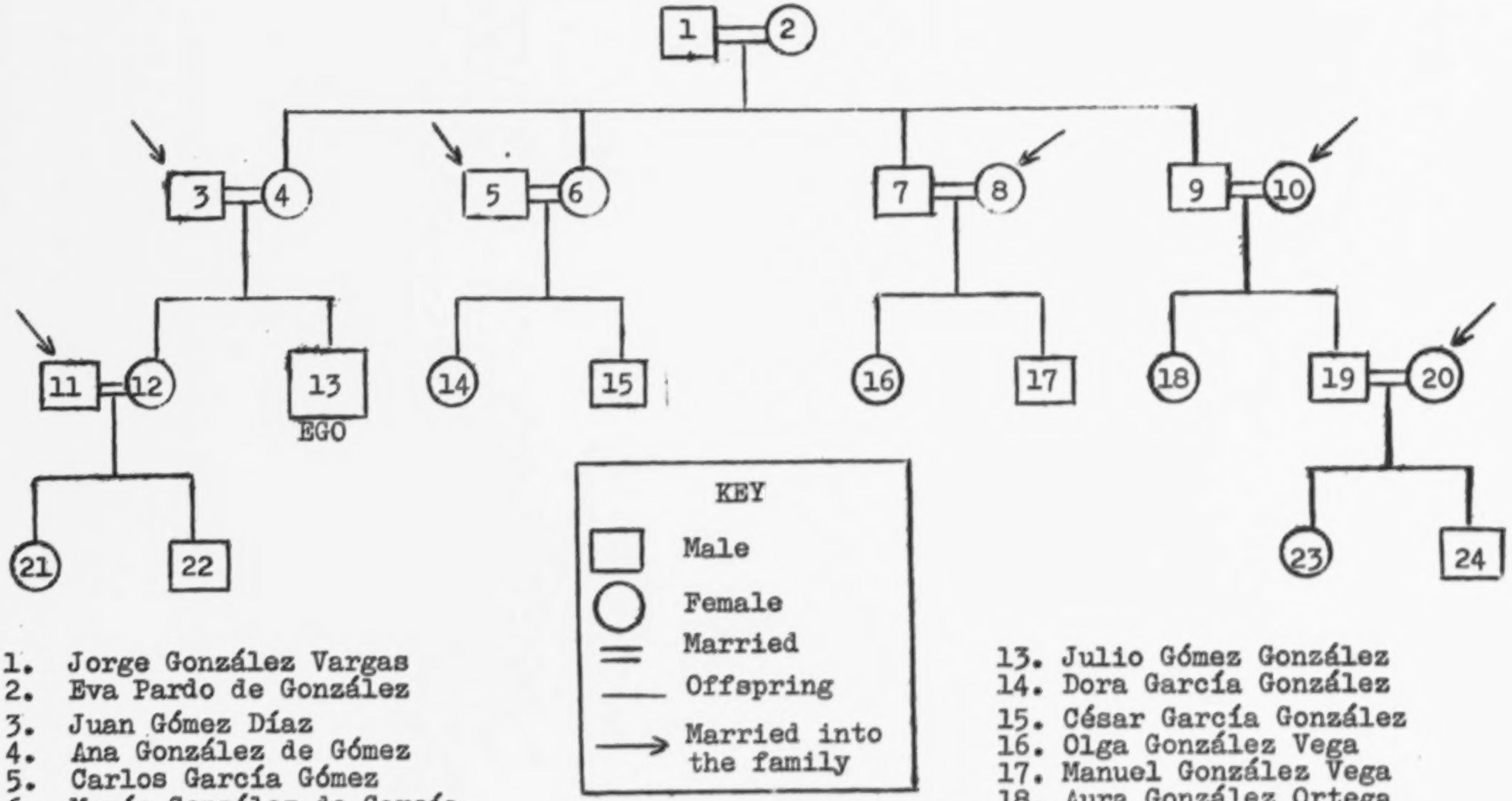
[1] This is variously called the nombre de (la) familia, by different Latin Americans.

Figure 3

FULL NAMES OF PERSONS IN FOUR-GENERATION EXTENDED FAMILY


1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
EGO
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
KEY
Male
Female
Married
Offspring
Married into the family

1. Jorge González Vargas
2. Eva Pardo de González
3. Juan Gómez Díaz
4. Ana González de Gómez
5. Carlos García Gómez
6. María González de García
7. Luis González Pardo
8. Ema Vega de González
9. Raúl González Pardo
10. Lola Ortega de González
11. José Peña Ramos
12. Rosa Gómez de Peña
13. Julio Gómez González
14. Dora García González
15. César García González
16. Olga González Vega
17. Manuel González Vega
18. Aura González Ortega
19. Pedro González Ortega
20. Alicia Soto de González
21. Emilia Peña Gómez
22. Federico Peña Gómez
23. Yolanda González Soto
24. Enrique González Soto

show in this chart. In either case they would have Gómez for one of their apellidos. If they were children of Julio's father's sister, we know that Gómez would be their segundo apellido but if they were children of Julio's father's brother, Gómez would be their primer apellido.

In the same manner the apellido indicates whether one's aunt, uncle, grandmother, grandfather, children and grandchildren are on the his mother's or his father's side of the family.

Historical origin of the system of two apellidos.

It has been a century since Lucy Stone vigorously, but unsuccessfully, campaigned in the United States to pursuade women that they should retain their own names after marriage, instead of losing their personal identities in their husband's names. This custom appears to be in harmony with the general spirit of the equalitarian relationship between husband and wife, yet it has not been adpted by North Americans except in a few rare instances of upperclass women who retain the famous family name. A few women already well known in their profession before marriage do retain their maiden name, particularly in connection with their public life. But in private life they are usually known as Mrs. So-and-so.

In Spain and her colonies for hundreds of years before the time of Lucy Stone, women did not change their names when they were married. Even in the fourth century women insisted on retaining their own names after marriage without assuming the husband's name.

In Spain and Latin America today the woman retains her first apellido and replaces her second apellido with that of her husband prefaced by "de" to indicate that she "belongs to" the family of the man she marries. This has not always been the custom. Before the Roman conquest of Spain, it is highly probable that only simple names were used. The Romans brought their system of praenómen, (given name marking the individual member of the family), the nómen (indicating the gens or clan), *cognómen* (indicating the family) and the *agnómen* (denoting some special feat, event or circumstance distinguishing the family).

This Roman system did not take hold except temporarily in the upper classes. During the Dark Ages, the simplest form of name was sufficient. Family names were unknown to the Goths who invaded the peninsula in the fifth century, and Spain dropped the Roman system to take the names of their new conquerors.

During the Moorish invasions (711-1492) the *apellido* (which is derived from the Latin verb *appellare*) was used as a cry of alarm or recognition by the Christians. Each *apellido* was proper to a group, a village, or a territory whose name it was or whose patron saint it invoked. Another type of *apellido* developed during the middle ages known as the *patronymic apellido* was not hereditary as it is today. For example, *Gonzalo Rodríguez* would have a son named *Rodrigo González* (Rodrigo the son of Gonzalo) whose son could be named *Gustavo Rodríguez* so that no single part of the *nombre completo* was passed from generation to generation to make it possible to trace the line of decent.[1]

To add to the confusion, many women simply retained their full name in marriage without adding the husband's name. This caused problems in establishing the rights of inheritance and other responsibilities of husbands for wives. Only within the last 150 years have Spanish women come to follow the custom of taking their husband's *primer apellido*, while retaining their own.

Historically, many attempts were made to standardize Spanish names. For example, Gregory the Great, at the close of the 10th century attempted to put an end to the custom of using the names of barbaric heroes by changing what had been a mere recommendation of the church into a formal command.[1] Another major step was taken at the Council of Trent (1545-1563) which decreed the keeping of parish registers, and the inclusion of names of parents and god-parents with the entry of the name of the child baptized. Also, early Spanish legislation promulgated by Philip II (1568) required that the Moors in Spain abandon use of their idiom and substite Spanish names. Nevertheless, many surnames in Spanish are really old Moorish names in new dress only, for example Venegas for Ben-Egas.[2]

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[1] Charles F. Gosnell, *Spanish Personal Names*, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association, A 38 p. 23.

Laws specifically requiring that each person have two apellidos and that the wife drop her segundo apellido to take that of the husband are relatively recent in origin and were instituted after the practice had become customary in a portion of the populations of Spain and Latin America.[3]

Today most of the Latin American countries have formal legislation requiring the naming system in common use today plus local requirements regarding limitations on such things as the number of nombres permitted.

We have seen some examples of typical problems in the communication between North American and Latin Americans which are based upon conflicts in the concept of the full name and its anatomical structure. We have also seen how the function of the nombre completo can be understood only in the context of the kinship structure. Once we clearly understand this pattern and have incorporated it into our own habits of action, we have made a distinct advance in spontaneous communication with Latin Americans. However, one additional aspect of the naming system still lurks quietly in the shadows. This is the difference between the English and Spanish systems of alphabetizing the nombre completo.

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[1] Eusébe Salverte, History of the Names of Men, Nations, and Places in Their Connection with the Progress of Civilization, London: Smith, 1864, Vol. I, pp. 164-5.

[2] Gosnell, Op. Cit., p. 30

[3] For example, the Ley del Registro Civil (June, 1870) specifies that the birth certificate give the nombres and apellidos of the parents and of the paternal and maternal grandparents. Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada Europeo Americana, Madrid: España Calpe, S. A., Vol. 38, p. 1001.

ALPHABETIZATION OF SPANISH PERSONAL NAMES

Illustrative cases of mis-communication

The following composite excerpt from interviews with North American students is sprinkled with confusion and false conclusions drawn by the North American trying to operate in a setting where his own culturally-determined assumptions regarding the proper way to alphabetize clash with the Spanish pattern.

R: "I had heard how disorganized the libraries were here in Latin America and that is certainly true in my own personal experiences. Profesor Castaño gave us this syllabus here at CEUCA and it was much better than any I have seen since in the university I am now attending. The only trouble was that the beautiful bibliography was useless because you couldn't find them in the library."

I: "Which library was that?"

R: "Any of the libraries! You see, in the card catalog here at CEUCA you will find the title of all the books in the syllabi for courses and if a book is not in the CEUCA library it tells which of the five or six libraries in Bogotá has it. But then you go there to get it and it's not there ... not that it is out temporarily, because they don't let anybody take the books out. It's just not in the library. It's bad enough to have to chase all over the city just to read two books and then have to stay in the reading room at a library to finish because you can't take anything out of the library. Worse is to run across town to a library and then it turns out they never had the book. In one case a book was listed as being in three libraries in Bogotá and, since I was really interested in it, I pounded the pavement from one library to the other only to discover that none of them had it."

I: "Did you ask the librarian for help in any case?"

R: "No, it is very hard to find anyone to help you with the card catalog and besides I really didn't need any help. I have used the card catalog many times before and I wasn't trying to find some article in an off-beat journal but just books which are listed by author."

I: "Could it possibly be that you are not familiar with the system of alphabetizing Spanish names?"

R: "No, it's not that; because I know it is different from English names. Maybe I gave the wrong idea, like I never found any of those books. That's not true, but it seems that at least one out of five of them were not there in the card catalog. It could be that Profesor Castaño just made a mistake, or maybe whoever typed up the syllabus made errors. Maybe the book was in a particular library and was stolen, so they just took the card out of the file."

I: "I see. Have you thought of any other possible reasons why you couldn't find the book?"

R: "Humm... well, now that you have mentioned the problem of alphabetizing names, they might have a card out of place in the catalog. Speaking of out of place, have you every tried to use a phone book here?"

I: "What do you mean?"

R: "Well, the first thing you learn is that practically nobody you know in Bogotá who has a telephone can be found in the telephone book. Believe it or not, they are usually listed under some one else's name. Of course this happens in the States too because people move and they don't take their old phone number with them. But I know for a fact that some people who have lived in the same place and had the same telephone number for five years still are not listed in the directory."

I: "But this doesn't have anything to do with alphabetization, does it?"

R: "No, that's right. I started to say that even in those rare cases when someone you know does have a number listed under his own name, it is sometimes not listed exactly where it should be. One time a bunch of us were griping about this in the lounge at CEUCA, so we got the telephone book and tried to figure out the way they put names in alphabetical order. We found that just by looking at the list on any page you can see that there are mistakes in alphabetizing. Just for kicks we counted the errors and it was only one in about 20 but that is pretty bad, particularly if your name is the one that's misplaced."

I: "How do you account for this?"

R: "Well, I'm sure that any Colombian knows how Spanish names are supposed to be alphabetized... but when you use cheap uneducated labor for a job like that there are bound to be inaccuracies. I don't imagine that they feel a little thing like that is too serious. And they may be right."

Discussion. This type of response to attempts to use card catalogs and telephone directories was frequently repeated in interviews and in informal spontaneous discussions among undergraduate students and Peace Corps Trainees. The emotional tone of the reports ranges from an objective observation, through a mild complaint, to a vehement hostility toward the "slipshed, sloppy work of these Colombians." In some cases the tone of the response was clearly related to the individual's general personality pattern and in other cases it seemed to depend more clearly upon the particular sequence, number and seriousness of the frustrating experiences. In most cases the frustration either had generated new negative images or had provided some reinforcement for negative attitudes which already existed.

In this case the mis-communication (in the form of misinterpretations of observations) and resulting frustration is basically due to a lack of understanding of the system of alphabetization of Spanish names. Ironically, the student's observation that none of his Colombian friends are listed in the telephone book even though they in fact have telephones is correct. However, from this correct observation he draws another incorrect conclusion as to why he could not find these names.

Actually, rented houses or apartments are generally listed in the name of the owner rather than the occupant. One reason for this is that the charge for changing a telephone listing is very high in comparison with the charges for using the telephone. Consequently, names of people known to have had telephones for years at the same address are not listed. This makes it important to keep a personal directory for the telephones of one's friends, acquaintances and business associates.

Additional circumstances obscure the fact that we may not understand how Spanish names are alphabetized. There are occasional errors in alphabetization, and there are different systems used to resolve some of the more complex alphabetization problems. However, the basic system for alphabetizing is agreed upon by all Latin Americans, and it is clearly different from the system used for personal names in English. The rules given here will explain about 99% of listings found in card catalogs, telephone directories and other alphabetical lists of personal names. For the more complicated refinements see Gosnell's book[1] written for librarians.

Alphabetization of Spanish full names.

Before we can correctly alphabetize a full name it is necessary to keep in mind the differences in the English and Spanish alphabets which might cause us to misplace a simple nombre or any other single word in an alphabetical list.

These errors usually result from the fact that the Spanish alphabet has the additional letters "ch," "ll," "rr," and "ñ." The problem is that the English-speaking person tends to think of "ch" as two letters, "c" and "h," rather than the single letter "ch" which follows "c." We must also learn to automatically treat "ll" in Spanish as a single letter which follows "l" in the alphabet. Similarly, "rr" is not a "double r" but an "erre" which follows "r" in the alphabet, and "ñ" is a distinct letter which always follows "n."

Even though every student of Spanish knows these differences from the English alphabet at an intellectual level, it is a bit difficult to develop the automatic habit of thinking of them as separate letters. When faced with the practical task of finding a name in a directory, we unconsciously expect to find "Machado" before "Maco." Even if we make no errors in the use of the Spanish alphabet, we are still faced with problems in alphabetizing Spanish names.

There are two phases to the process of alphabetizing a nombre completo. We must first know the appropriate order for rearranging the parts of the name on the written line and second the order in which we consider the various parts to determine its order in an alphabetical list. In English these two orders are the same. For example, we rearrange the name Robert Louis Stevenson to read Stevenson, Robert Louis.

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[1] Charles F. Gosnell, Spanish Personal Names: Principles Governing Their Formation and Use Which May be Presented as a Help for Catalogers and Bibliographers, Washington, D.C., Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association, 1938.

And for alphabetizing we consider the names in the same order, first Stevenson and then Robert and then Louis. In Spanish this is not the case

1. Re-arranging the parts of the full name on the line. The order for writing the parts of the full name on the line in an alphabetized list is as follows:

Men and Unmarried Women	*Married Women or Widows*
1) *Primer apellido*	1) *Apellido de casada*
2) *Segundo apellido*	2) *Primer nombre*
3) *Primer nombre*	3) *Segundo nombre* (if any)
4) *Segundo nombre* (if any)	4) *Apellido de soltera*
	5) *de* or *viuda de*

Following is an example of the application of these rules:

Ramiro Gómez Rueda	Gómez Rueda, Ramiro
Ramón Adán Gómez Barbosa	Gómez Barbosa, Ramón Adán
Ramón José Gómez Durán	Gómez Durán, Ramón José
Saturia Mogollón v. de Gómez	Gómez, Saturia Mogollón v. de
Sofía Escobar de Gómez	Gómez, Sofía Escobar de
Sofía Marina Escobar de Gómez	Gómez, Sofía Marina Escobar de
Sofía Marina Forero de Gómez	Gómez, Sofía Marina Forero de

2. Arranging full names in alphabetical order. To determine the order in which the full names appear in an alphabetized list, one rule applies to the names of men and single women and a different rule to names of married women and widows. The order in which each part of the full name is taken into consideration for alphabetizing is given bellow:

Men and Single Women	*Married Women and Widows*
1) *primer apellido*	1) *apellido de casada*
2) *primer nombre*	2) *primer nombre*
3) *segundo nombre* (if any)	3) *segundo nombre* (if any)
4) *segundo apellido*	4) *apellido de soltera*

The application of these two sets of rules is illustrated in the preceding list of re-written names, which is also in alphabetical order.

These two sets of rules can be subsumed under one more abstract which will apply to all proper names in Spanish. Consider names in this order for alphabetizing:

1) Apellido de familia[1]
2) Primer nombre
3) Segundo nombre (if any)
4) The remaining apellido

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[1] In names like José de Recasens Tuset, the de indicates geographical origin and does not affect the alphabetical order. In an alphabetical list the name would be written as follows: Recasens Tuset, José de.

EPILOGUE

The North American students we observed often misdiagnosed their communication problems as having nothing to do with names. They were more likely to complain about inefficiency, unreliability, or errors on the part of Latin Americans. In some cases the student was unaware of any communication snag until later when he was faced with the practical repercussions.

Names are intriguing in that they are most personal and individual, yet their use is governed by a culture-wide pattern. Both a knowledge of some of the common individual Spanish names and the pattern governing their use are essential for North Americans in face-to-face communication with Latin Americans and for those who use directories, library catalogs and other public records.

We have been selective and avoided dealing exhaustively with all aspects and refinements of the naming system to concentrate on those dimensions which field observation has shown to be important to North Americans.

If the reader would like to determine whether he understands the implications of the Spanish naming system described here, he may take the self-check test in Appendix VI.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bershas, Henry N., Puns on Proper Names in Spanish. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1961.

Hundreds of citations of puns on proper names gleaned from Spanish prose, poetry and plays, arranged alphabetically by proper name upon which the pun is built. Most are quite subtle and require a sophisticated appreciation of the literature for a humorous response.

Boyd-Bowman, Peter, Indice Geobiográfico de 40.000 Pobladores Españoles de América en el Siglo XVI. Bogotá: Instituto Caro y Cuervo, 1965.

The purpose of this monograph is to trace the geographical origins of Spanish dialects in Latin America today by tracing 40,000 Spanish residents of the New World to the province of origin in Spain in the 1500's.

Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada, Europeo Americana. Madrid: Espasa Calpe, S.A. Vol 38.

The article on Nombre (pp. 1000-1002) deals with some of the legal aspects of the Spanish naming system today in Spain with a short history of certain aspects of the system.

Gosnell, Charles Francis, Spanish Personal Names. Washington, D.C: Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association, 1938.

One of the rare attempts to explain the Spanish naming system with stress on its implications for library cataloging.

Hill, E. C., "Spanish Patronymics," Review Hispanique, vol.68, (Oct. 1926) pp. 161-73.

Focuses on an explanation of the Spanish surnames known as patronymic apellidos, usually ending in "z" and meaning "the son of."

Madwell, Charles, The Romance of Spanish Surnames. New Orleans: By author, 1967

An analysis of Spanish surnames found in baptismal records in Spain. The 10 most popular surnames are rated according to relative frequency of use. Types of surnames and their historical origin is discussed.

Souto Feijos, Alfred, Apellidos Hispanoamericanos. Madrid: Seler, 1957 (118p).

Similar to Tibón's Diccionario cited below but not so complete.

Tercero, Dorothy M., Calling All Broadcasters -- Personal Names, Spanish Style. Bulletin of Pan American Union, Vol 76 (Jan 1942), Washington.

A popularized version of the Spanish system of personal names. Its main value is to stimulate interest in the subject.

Tibón, Gutierre, Diccionario Etimológico Comparado de Nombres Propios de Persona. Méjico: Unión Tipográfica Editorial Hispano Americana.

A dictionary of over 2800 nombres (Spanish first names). It attempts to give the following information on each name: current variations in form and spelling, language of origin at the time it was borrowed into Spanish, the form of that name currently in the language of origin, and the derivation of the meaning of the name.

Tibón, Gutierre, Onomástica Hispanoamericana. Méjico: Unión Tipográfica Editorial Hispano Americana, 1961 (360p).

This dictionary deals with 7,000 apellidos (Spanish surnames) in alphabetical order. Some are dealt with very superficially while long histories are given of the origin and use of others. In general each entry deals with the origin, changes, and meaning of each name. Special historical articles are written on a specific apellido. Groups of apellidos are also discussed according to their origin or developmental influences.

APPENDIX I

The Linguistic Origin, English Equivalents and Meanings of the 101 Most Popular *Nombres* in Latin America.[1]

NAME IN SPANISH[2]	ORIGIN	NAME IN ENGLISH	MEANING
1. Abraham	HEBREW Ab-raham	Abraham (Abe)	"father of the multitude"
2. Adela	GERMANIC Adelaide	Ethel	"of noble birth"
3. Adolfo (Fito)	GERMANIC Adolf	Adolph Adolphus	"noble wolf"
4. Adrián-a	LATIN Hadrianus	Adrian	"from Hadria, an ancient town in central Italy"
5. Agustín-a	LATIN Augustinus	Austin	"magestic"

Source: Gutierre Tibón, *Diccionario Etimológico Comparado de Nombres Propios de Persona*, Mexico: Unión Tipográfica Editorial Hispano Americana, 1965.

[1] These 101 basic *nombres*, with their variations, account for 75% of the persons represented by the most popular 1000 *nombres* currently used in Latin America.

[2] The nickname is given in parenthesis. If the nickname is used only in one Latin American country, this is also indicated within the parenthesis.

NAME IN SPANISH	ORIGIN	NAME IN ENGLISH	MEANING
6. Aída		Aida	Name invented by Verdi for his Opera "Aída."
7. Alberto		Albert (Bert)	"illustrious through nobility"
8. Alejandro (Sasha) (Alejo)	GREEK	Alexander (Alec, Alex)	"defender of men"
9. Alfonso (Poncho-Chile)	GERMANIC Adelfuns	Alphonse	"the noble man ready for combat"
10. Alfredo	ANGLO-SAXON AE lfraed	Alfred (Al, Fred)	"the shelter of nobility"
11. Alicia (Mexico: Licha) (Chile: Chichi)		Alice	Contraction of Adalis.
12. Amelberga Amelia	GERMANIC Amalberga		"protection"
13. Ana	HEBREW Hannah	Hannah Anna Anne Ann	"the beneficent"
14. Angel-a	LATIN (Eccles.) angelus	Angela (Angie)	"messenger"

NAME IN SPANISH	ORIGIN	NAME IN ENGLISH	MEANING
15. Angélica	LATIN (Eccles.) Angelicus		"angelical"
16. Aníbal	PHOENICIAN Hananbaal	Hannibal	"Baal is beneficent."
17. Antonino-a Antonio-a	LATIN Antoninus Antonius	Anthony (Tony)	Name of Roman gens.
18. Armando	GERMANIC Hariman		"the army's heroe"
19. Arturo		Arthur (Art)	
20. Aura	LATIN Aura		"blow, breeze, effluvium"
21. Aurora (Boda)	LATIN Aurora	Aurora Dawn (Dawny)	"of the morning"
22. Benjamín	HEBREW	Benjamin (Ben, Benny)	"favorite son"
23. Berta	GERMANIC	Bertha (Bert)	"shine, splendor"
24. Blanca (Blancucha) (Blancachita)	GERMANIC Blank	Blanche	"white, brilliant"

NAME IN SPANISH	ORIGIN	NAME IN ENGLISH	MEANING
25. Carlos	GERMANIC Karl	Charles (Chuck)	"man, husband, lover"
26. Carlota	FRENCH Charlotte	Charlotte (Char, Lottie)	Femenine diminutive of Charles.
27. Carmen (Carmelita)		Carmen	"song"
28. Cecilio-a Celio-a	ETRUSCAN	Cecil Cecilia Cecily	Name of a Roman gens.
29. Claro-a	LATIN Clarus	Clara Clare Claire	"illustrous, brilliant, bright"
30. Concepción (Concha, Conchita, Chita)	LATIN Conceptio		"conception, generation"
31. Daniel	HEBREW Dan-i-El	Daniel (Dan) (Danny)	"my judge is God"
32. David	HEBREW	David (Dave, Davie)	"beloved"
33. Delia	GREEK		Nickname given to Artemisa (Diana) for having been born in the island of Delos.

NAME IN SPANISH	ORIGIN	NAME IN ENGLISH	MEANING
34. Dolores (Lola, Lolita)	LATIN Dolor, doleo		"to experience pain, to suffer" "sorrows," of the Virgin Mary
35. Domingo	LATIN Dominicus	Dominick Dominic (Nick)	"consecrated to God"
36. Eduardo (Lalo)	ANGLO-SAXON Eadward	Edward (Ed)	"the guardian of the property"
37. Elena	GREEK	Helen Helena	"the bright one, the shinning one"
38. Elías	HEBREW	Elijah Ellis Eliot	"my Lord is Yahvé"
39. Elio-a	GREEK		Graphic variante of Helio, "the sun."
40. Elisa, Elsa		Elsa (Elsie)	Short form for Elizabeth.
41. Elvira (Lira)	GERMANIC		"kind spear"
42. Emilia		Emily	
43. Emma	GERMANIC	Emma (Emmy)	"strength"

NAME IN SPANISH	ORIGIN	NAME IN ENGLISH	MEANING
44. Enrique (ta) (Quique) (Quica)	GERMANIC Hainirich Hainrich	Henry Harry	"ruler of home"
45. Ernesto	GERMANIC Ernust	Ernest (Ernie)	"resolute, pertinacious, earnest"
46. Esperanza (Pelancha-Mex.)	LATIN spero	Hope	"to wait for something fortunate or unfortunate"
47. Ester (Teche)	GREEK	Esther	"Variation of Ishtar, Babylonia's Venus."
48. Eugenio-a	GREEK	Eugene (Gene)	"welborn, from a good race"
49. Federico	GERMANIC Frithureiks	Frederic Frederick (Fred) (Freddy)	"prince of peace"
50. Felipe (Pippo)	GREEK	Philip (Phil)	"lover of horses"
51. Félix	LATIN Felix	Felix	"happy, prosperous"
52. Fernando-a	GERMANIC Firthunands	Ferdinand (Ferdi)	"he who does anything in order to keep peace"

NAME IN SPANISH	ORIGIN	NAME IN ENGLISH	MEANING
53. Filomeno-a		Philomena	Variante of Filomela.
54. Francisco-a (Frasquito-a) (Pancho, Paco)	OLD ITALIAN Francesco	Francis (m) Frances (f)	Derivative of France-Francesco.
55. Gabriel-a	HEBREW Gabri	Gabriel	"God is my protector"
56. Gloria	LATIN Gloria	Gloria (Glo)	"good reputation"
57. Gonzalo (Chalo-Chile)	GERMANIC Gundis-alv		"the genious of combat"
58. Guadalupe (Lupe) (Lupita)	ARABIC Uadi al-lub		"river of black gravel"
59. Guillermo (Memo)	GERMANIC Wilhelm	William (Bill) (Will) (Billy) (Willy)	"he for whom his will serves as protection"
60. Gustavo (Tavo)	GERMANIC Chustaffus	Gustave Gustavus Gustav (Gus)	"the battle's walking stick" "divine sceptre"
61. Héctor	GREEK	Hector	"he who owns" "the holder, the defender"

NAME IN SPANISH	ORIGIN	NAME IN ENGLISH	MEANING
62. Hugo	GERMANIC	Hugh	"spirit, intelligence, reason, thought, mind"
63. Humberto	GERMANIC Huniberht Hunpreht	Hubert	"the cub's splendour"
64. Ignacio (Nacho)	LATIN modification of Egnatius	Ignatius	Known in Rome in the I century B.C., then it spread all through the Roman Empire.
65. Isabel (Chavela)	HEBREW Elisheba	Elisabeth (Lisa?) (Beth)	"consecrated by God's oath"
66. Jaime	HEBREW Ya'aqob	Jacob (Jake) James (Jim) (Jimmy)	Var. of Jacob, "the supplanter."
67. Jesús (Chucho-Mex.) (Jecho-Chile)	HEBREW Abreviation for Yehoshúah	Jesus	
68. Jorge (Coque)	GREEK	George	"related to the land's labour"
69. José (Pepe)	HEBREW Yosef	Joseph (Joe, Joey)	"he shall add"

NAME IN SPANISH	ORIGIN	NAME IN ENGLISH	MEANING
70. Josefina		Josephine (Josie)	Diminutive of Josefa.
71. Juán-a	HEBREW Yehohanan Yohabab	John-Joan (Johnny)	"Yahvé is beneficent"
72. Julio-a	LATIN Iulius	Julius	Nickname for Ascanio.
73. Leonor		Leonore Lenore	An aphaeresis of Eleonor
74. Luis-a (Lucho-a)	GERMANIC Hluot	Lewis, Louis (Lou, Louie)	"illustrious warrior"
75. Manuel (Manolo, Maño)	HEBREW Immanuel	Manuel	"the Lord is with us" Var. of Emmanuel
76. Marco Marcos	LATIN Marcus	Marcus Mark	Variante of Marcos
77. Margarita (Marga) (Rita) (Ghita)	LATIN Margarita	Margaret Marjorie (Maggie) (Margie) (Marge)	"creature of the light," "pearl"
78. María	HEBREW	Mary	
79. Mario	LATIN Marius		Name of a Roman gens.

NAME IN SPANISH	ORIGIN	NAME IN ENGLISH	MEANING
80. Mercedes	LATIN Merces	Mercy	Plural of Merced, which used to mean "mercy, forgiveness."
81. Miguel (Milicho-Chile)	HEBREW Mi-ka-El	Michael (Mike)	"God is incomparable"
82. Nicolás	GREEK	Nicholas (Nick)	"victorious among the people"
83. Olga	RUSSIAN form of Scandinavian "Helga"	Olga	"invulnerable"
84. Oscar	GERMANIC	Oscar	"the gods' spear"
85. Pablo	LATIN Paulus	Paul	"small"
86. Pedro	LATIN Petrus	Peter (Pete)	"rock, stone"
87. Rafael-a (Rafa, Falito)	HEBREW	Raphael	"God has healed"
88. Ramón-a (Moncho) Raimundo	Catalan form of Raimundo GERMANIC Raginmund	Raymond (Ray)	"the protection of the divine"

NAME IN SPANISH	ORIGIN	NAME IN ENGLISH	MEANING
89. Raúl	FRENCH Radulf	Ralph	"wolf in counsel"
90. Ricardo-a	GERMANIC Richard	Richard (Rick, Dick)	"strong in rule"
91. Roberto (Beto)	GERMANIC Hruotbert	Robert (Bob, Rob, Robbie)	"he who shines because of his fame"
92. Rodolfo	GERMANIC Ruodwulf	Rudolph (Ruddy)	"famous warrior"
93. Rosa	LATIN Rosa	Rose	"rose"
94. Rubén	HEBREW raah-ben	Reuben (Reub)	"¡Look, a son!"
95. Salvador-a (Chava-Mex.)	LATIN		A name given to Jesus as saviour of humanity.
96. Sara	HEBREW Sarah	Sarah (Sally)	"the dominator"
97. Sergio	LATIN Sergius		Name of a Roman gens.
98. Teresa	LATIN Terasia Therasia Teresia	Teresa Theresa	A derivative from two Mediterranean islands, one next to Creta, the other one next to Sicilia.

NAME IN SPANISH	ORIGIN	NAME IN ENGLISH	MEANING
99. Tomás	ARAMAIC Thoma	Thomas (Tom, Tommy)	"Twin"
100. Yolanda			The actual popularity of this name is due to the first daughter of Victor Manuel III, king of Italy.
101. Víctor (ia) (Toyo, Toya, Mexico)	LATIN Victor	Victor (Vic)	"conqueror"

APPENDIX II Priority Lists of Masculine Nombres for Latin America[1]

List A[2]

(N=6)

Carlos
Jorge
José
Juan
Luis
Manuel

List B

(N=20)

Alberto
Alejandro
Alfredo
Antonio
Arturo
César
Eduardo
Enrique
Ernesto
Francisco
Guillermo
Héctor
Julio
Miguel
Oscar
Pedro
Rafael
Raúl
Ricardo
Víctor

List C

(N=41)

Abrahán
Adolfo
Agustín
Alfonso
Andrés
Ángel
Aníbal
Armando
Augusto
Benjamín
Daniel
David
Domingo
Elías
Emilio
Eugenio
Federico
Felipe
Félix
Fernando
Gabriel
Gonzalo
Gustavo
Hernando
Hugo
Humberto
Ignacio
Jaime
Jesús
Marco
Mario
Nicolás
Pablo
Ramón
Roberto
Rodolfo
Rubén
Salvador
Sergio
Tomás
Vicente

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[1] These lists give the 985 nombres (500 male and 485 female most frequently found in the telephone books of the Latin American capital cities of Asunción, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Lima, Méjico, Montevideo, Quito, Santiago and La Paz.

[2] List A contains the most frequently found nombres and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 500 male names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of this population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

List D

(N=85)

Abel
Abelardo
Adalberto
Alcibíades
Alonso
Amadeo
Amado
Arnaldo
Atilio
Aurelio
Benigno
Benito
Bernardo
Bolívar
Camilo
Cándido
Carmelo
Celestino
Celso
Clemente
Constantino
Darío
Demetrio
Diego
Edgardo
Edmundo
Efraím
Eladio
Esteban
Eusebio
Fabio
Fausto
Florentino
Gerardo
Germán
Gilberto
Gregorio
Hernán
Hilario
Horacio
Isaac
Ismael
Jacinto
Jacobo
Joaquín
Justo
León
Leonardo
Leonidas
Leopoldo
Lorenzo
Luciano
Marcelo
Marcos
Mariano
Martín
Mauricio
Moisés
Narciso
Natalio
Nelson
Néstor
Nicanor
Norberto
Octavio
Omar
Orlando
Oswaldo
Pascual
Paulino
Rodrigo
Rogelio
Roque
Ruperto
Salomón
Santiago
Santos
Segundo
Silvio
Simón
Teodoro
Thelmo
Victorio
Walter

List E

(N=348)

Abdón
Absalón
Adán
Adriano
Agapito
Alcides
Aldo
Alegre
Álvaro
Amador
Amancio
Amaranto
Ambrosio
Amelio
Américo
Amérido
Ananías
Ángeles
Aniceto
Anmeris
Anselmo
Antenor
Antero
Apaloy
Apolinario
Aquiles
Aquino
Arcadio
Argelio
Argemiro
Argentino
Ariel
Aristides
Aristóbulo
Arnao
Arquímedes
Arsenio
Artemio
Artín
Ascencio

Atilano
Atolo
Aureliano
Aurelio
Austreberto
Avelino
Baltazar
Bartolo
Bartolomé
Basilio
Belarmino
Belisario
Benicio
Bermilio
Bernabé
Bernadino
Bernal
Bernardino
Bertolero
Bienvenido
Blas
Boneterio
Bonifacio
Boris
Brasil
Braulio
Bruno
Calixto
Candelario
Casto
Cataldo
Catón
Cayetano
Cecelio
Celiar
Cerafín

Cesáreo
Ciprian
Cirilo
Ciro
Claudino
Claudio
Clemente
Clímaco
Clodomiro
Cloromiro
Conrado
Constante
Cósimo
Cosme
Crescenciano
Crescencio
Criselio
Críspulo
Cristo
Cristóbal
Cupertino
Dagoberto
Dalmiro
Damaso
Damián
Danilo
Dante
Dardo
Décimo
Delio
Delmiro
Diógenes
Diomedes
Dionisio
Donato
Doralicio

Doroteo
Edulfo
Efrén
Elbano
Elbio
Eldo
Eleuterio
Eliécer
Eligio
Eliseo
Elizardo
Elpidio
Emeterio
Emiliano
Epaminondas
Epifanio
Epimenio
Ermel
Estanislao
Espíritu
Estuardo
Euclides
Eufrasio
Eulogio
Eumelio
Eustaquio
Eustorgio
Evaristo
Evelio
Exio
Ezequiel
Facundo
Faustino
Feliciano
Fermín
Fernán

Fidel
Fideligno
Fioravanti
Flaviano
Flavio
Florentín
Fortunato
Franco
Fulgencio
Gabino
Galo
Gastón
Genaro
Gerónimo
Gildardo
Gino
Giovanni
Graciliano
Gualberto
Guido
Guillén
Gumersino
Heliodoro
Heriberto
Herlindo
Hermán
Hermenegildo
Herminio
Hermógenes
Higinio
Hildelfonso
Hipólito
Homero
Honorato
Idelfonso
Ildelfonso

Indalecio
Inocencio
Ireneo
Isaías
Isidoro
Isidro
Ítalo
Javier
Jenaro
Jonás
Josué
Julián
Justiniano
Justino
Juvenal
Ladislao
Laureano
Lázaro
Leandro
Leocadio
Leoncio
Libardo
Líbero
Librado
Lino
Lionel
Lisandro
Loreto
Lucas
Lucinao
Lucio
Luciteo
Lupercio
Luro
Mamerío
Marcel
Marcelino
Marcial
Marcolfo
Margarito
Matías
Max
Maximiano
Maximiliano
Maximino
Máximo
Medardo
Melquiades
Merardo
Milcíades
Modesto
Napoleón
Nataniel
Neftalí
Nelso
Nemesio
Nepomuceno
Nicasio
Nicodemo
Noé
Obaldo
Octaviano
Odelín
Olegario
Olimpo
Olindo
Oliverio
Olivio
Orencio
Osvaldo
Ovidio
Pacián
Pacheco
Pastor
Patricio
Peregrino
Petronio
Pío
Plácido
Policarpo
Pompilio
Presnedo
Primitivo
Primo
Prometeo
Próspero
Prudencio
Quinto
Raimundo
Ramiro
Rangel
Refugio
Régulo
Remberto
Remigio
Renato
René
Reveco
Reynaldo
Rigoberto
Robustiano
Rogerio
Rolando
Román
Romeo
Rómulo
Rotilio
Rufino
Samuel
Santoro
Saturio
Saturnino
Saúl
Saverio
Savino
Sealtiel
Sebastián
Secundino
Séptimo
Serafín
Serapio
Servio
Severino
Siegfredo
Siervo
Silvano
Silvestre
Simeón
Sindulfo
Sinforiano
Sixto
Tadeo
Teófilo
Tiberio
Tiburcio
Timoteo
Tirso
Tito
Tobías
Toribio
Tristán
Tulio
Ubaldo
Ulises

Ulpeano
Ulpiano
Uriel
Valentín
Valerio
Velino
Venancio
Victoriano
Victorino
Vidal
Virgilio
Virginio
Vitelio
Waldino
Wenceslao
Wilfredo
Wilfrido
Zacarías

APPENDIX III Priority List of Femenine Nombres for Latin America

List A[1]

(N=6)

- Ana
- Blanca
- Carmen
- Margarita
- María
- Rosa

List B

(N=25)

- Alicia
- Ángela
- Beatriz
- Berta
- Celia
- Dora
- Elisa
- Elvira
- Emilia
- Esther
- Gloria
- Guadalupe
- Isabel
- Josefina
- Juana
- Julia
- Leonor
- Manuela
- Martha
- Mercedes
- Olga
- Sara
- Teresa
- Victoria
- Yolanda

List C

(N=56)

- Adela
- Adelina
- Adriana
- Aida
- Alejandrina
- Amalia
- Amelia
- Angélica
- Antonia
- Aura
- Aurora
- Carlota
- Cecilia
- Clara
- Concepción
- Consuelo
- Delia
- Dolores
- Elba
- Elena
- Elia
- Elsa
- Emma
- Enriqueta
- Esperanza
- Eva
- Filomena
- Francisca
- Gladys
- Graciela
- Guillermina
- Helena
- Herminia
- Hilda
- Inés
- Irma
- Josefa
- Laura
- Lidia
- Lucía
- Luisa
- Luz
- Lylia
- Magdalena
- Marina
- Maruja
- Matilde
- Nélida

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[1] List A contains the most frequently used names accounting for 25% of the population represented by the 485 female names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of this population is represented. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

Ofelia
Perla
Pilar
Raquel
Rosario
Susana
Virginia
Zoila

List D

(N=107)

Abigail
Ada
Adelaila
Altagracia
Amanda
América
Amparo
Andrea
Angelina
Antonieta
Aracely
Asunción
Benefrida
Candelaria
Cándida
Caridad
Carlina
Carmela
Carola
Carolina
Catalina
Celestina
Clemencia
Clementina
Clemira
Clorinda
Clotilde
Concha
Corina
Delfina
Dina
Dominga
Edelmira
Elda
Elida
Elodia
Eloísa
Elpidia
Elvia
Encarnación
Ernestina
Esmeralda
Estela
Estrella
Eufemia
Eugenia
Eulalia
Felisa
Flavia
Flor
Florencia
Genoveva
Gilda
Gregoria
Hortencia
Ida
Irene
Jacinta
Judit
Julieta
Justa
Leonilde
Leticia
Lía
Ligia
Lucila
Lucrecia
Lupe
Luzmila
Mariana
Mariluz
Modesta
Natalia
Natividad
Noemí
Nora
Norma
Olivia
Patricia
Paula
Paulina
Perpetua
Petra
Piedad
Ramona
Rebeca
Regina
Rina
Rita
Rosalía
Rosalvina
Rosita
Saturia
Segunda
Silvia
Sofía
Soledad
Trina
Tulia
Valentina
Vicenta
Victorina
Vilma
Violeta
Zita
Zoraida
Zulema

List E

(N=291)

Adalid
Adelfa
Adelina
Adelmira
Afifi
Africa
Águeda
Alba

Albertina
Albina
Alcira
Alé
Aleide
Aleja
Alida
Alina
Alma
Almadinora
Aminta
Amira
Analía
Anatolia
Andreina
Anita
Anunciación
Araminta
Arancivia
Argina
Arminda
Armonia
Arsenia
Ascención
Asunto
Atala
Atilia
Augusta
Aurea
Aurelia
Auristela
Austreberta
Avelina
Ayerza
Bárbara
Bartolina
Belia
Benedicta
Benita
Benjamina
Bernarda
Bertilda
Berriel
Bianca
Bibiana
Brígida
Brunilda
Buenaventura
Carmenza
Carmiña
Casimira
Casta
Cástula
Ceferina
Celina
Celinda
Celmira
Ceyra
Clelia
Cleonice
Consolación
Cora
Cristina
Cruz
Dalia
Dayse
Débora
Decelia
Delina
Delma
Demesia
Desdémona
Diana
Dilia
Diocelina
Dionicia
Dioselina
Domitila
Dorotea
Eduvigis
Elbina
Eleodora
Eliana
Elina
Eliodora
Elisarda
Elma
Eloína
Emelina
Enedina
Engracia
Enilda
Enma
Ercilia
Erna
Esbelda
Esilda
Esmelia
Etelvina
Eudocia
Eudofilia
Eufrosina
Eulina
Eunice
Eusebia
Evarista
Evangelina
Evelina
Everarda
Fabia
Fabiola
Federica
Felicia
Felícita
Felipa
Fermina
Fernanda
Fidela
Fidelia
Fides
Filipa
Flora
Florinda
Francesca
Francia
Fresia
Fula
Gabriela
Genma
Georgina
Gerírudis
Germania
Gerónima
Gilma
Gisela
Gorgonia
Greta
Gudelia
Haydee
Hercilia
Hermelinda
Hermencia
Heroína
Ibigail

Idaly
Ilda
Ildefonsa
Iliria
Ilse
Inocencia
Iraida
Isabela
Isaías
Isaura
Isidora
Isidra
Ismaela
Isolina
Ita
Italia
Januaria
Jimena
Joaquina
Joseba
Jóvita
Juliana
Jure
Justina
Landa
Lea
Lelia
Leoncia
Leontina
Lesbia
Lina
Livia
Lola
Lorenza
Ludgarda
Ludovina
Luva
Luzmira
Lydda
Macrina
Mafalda
Magaly
Magda
Marcela
Marcolina
Margot
Mariela
Marilú
Maristella
Martina
Matea
Mavel
Mavila
Melba
Micacia
Miren
Mireya
Mirta
Morayma
Musza
Myriam
Nacina
Nadya
Narcisa
Natale
Ney
Nicolasa
Nicolina
Nidia
Nieves
Nilda
Nina
Nubia
Obtulia
Odilia
Olimpia
Oliva
Oliveria
Orobida
Otilia
Ovidia
Pastora
Paz
Pepa
Petronila
Petrona
Pierina
Polonia
Porfidia
Precila
Pura
Rada
Rafaela
Rica
Rogelia
Romualda
Rosalba
Rosalina
Rosamel
Rosana
Rosaura
Rosenda
Roxana
Rufina
Sarandi
Secundina
Selva
Serafina
Servia
Severina
Sibel
Silvana
Silveria
Sixta
Socorro
Soria
Stefany
Talita
Telma
Teodolina
Teodosia
Teófila
Térfila
Texia
Tita
Tranquilina
Trinidad
Ubaldina
Uberlinda
Velia
Vicentina
Victoriana
Vula
Wenceslada
Yasmín
Zaida
Zelima
Zelmira
Zenaida

APPENDIX IV-1 Priority Lists of Apellidos for Latin America[1]

List A[2-3]

(N=11)

- Álvarez
- Díaz
- Fernández
- García
- Gómez
- González
- López
- Martínez
- Pérez
- Rodríguez
- Sánchez

List B

(N=54)

- Acosta
- Aguilar
- Aguirre
- Alonso
- Blanco
- Cabrera
- Campos
- Castillo
- Castro
- Cruz
- Delgado
- Espinosa
- Flórez
- Franco
- Fuentes
- Guerrero
- Gutiérrez
- Hernández
- Herrera
- Jiménez
- León
- Márquez
- Martín
- Medina
- Méndez
- Mendoza
- Miranda
- Molina
- Morales
- Moreno
- Muñoz
- Navarro
- Núñez
- Ortega
- Ortiz
- Otero
- Peña
- Ramírez
- Ramos
- Reyes
- Ríos
- Rivas
- Rojas
- Romero
- Ruiz
- Silva
- Sosa
- Soto
- Suárez
- Torres
- Vargas
- Vásquez
- Vega
- Velásquez

---

[1] These lists give the 1000 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone books of Mexico City and the capital cities of the Spanish-speaking countries of South America.

[2] List A contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 1000 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

[3] Contrary to custom in some Latin American countries, we have used accents even when the irregular stress falls on a capitalized vowel because this is useful to English speakers learning the correct pronunciation of proper names.

List C

(N=173)

Acevedo
Acuña
Alarcón
Alfonso
Alvarado
Andrade
Arce
Arias
Ávila
Ayala
Barreiro
Barrera
Barrios
Barros
Becerra
Beltrán
Bello
Benítez
Bermúdez
Bernal
Bianchi
Bravo
Briceño
Bruno
Burgos
Bustamante
Bustos
Caballero
Cáceres
Calderón
Calvo
Camacho
Cano
Cárdenas
Carvajal
Carrasco
Carrera
Carrillo
Casas
Castañeda
Castellanos
Cohen
Colombo
Contreras
Córdoba
Cortés
Correa
Costa
Crespo
Chaves
Dávila
Díez
Domínguez
Duarte
Durán
Echeverría
Escobar
Estévez
Estrada
Ferrari
Ferreira
Ferrer
Ferro
Figueroa
Fuente
Gallardo
Gallo
Garrido
Gil
Giménez
Guerra
Guevara
Guzmán
Hidalgo
Hurtado
Ibáñez
Ibarra
Iglesias
Jaramillo
Juárez
Lara
Leiva
Levy
Linares
Lorenzo
Lozano
Luna
Maldonado
Marín
Mejía
Menéndez
Molinari
Montero
Montes
Mora
Muller
Nieto
Ochoa
Ojeda
Olivera
Ordóñez
Osorio
Pacheco
Padilla
Palacios
Palma
Pardo
Paredes
Parodi
Parra
Patiño
Paz
Peralta
Pereira
Pinto
Ponce
Prado
Prieto
Quintana
Quintero
Quiroga
Robles
Roca
Rocha
Román
Romano
Rosas
Rossi
Rozo
Rubio
Russo
Restrepo

Rey
Rincón
Rivera
Rivero
Saavedra
Sáenz
Salas
Salazar
Salcedo
Salgado
Salinas
Sandoval
Sanguinetti
San Martín
Santos
Sarmiento
Segura
Sepúlveda
Serrano
Sierra
Solarí
Tapia
Toledo
Trujillo
Uribe
Valdés
Valencia
Valenzuela
Valera
Valle
Varela
Velasco
Vera
Vergara
Vidal
Vila
Villa
Villanueva
Villar
Villegas
Zapata

List D

(N=270)

Agüero
Aguilera
Ahumada
Alba
Alberti
Albornoz
Alcántara
Alfaro
Altamirano
Allende
Amaya
Angulo
Aranda
Aparicio
Arana
Araújo
Arellano
Arenas
Arévalo
Arteaga
Arroyo
Avendaño
Báez
Ballesteros
Baquero
Barbieri
Barragán
Barreto
Basso
Bautista
Benavides
Bernasconi
Betancourt
Bianco
Bonilla
Brito
Bueno
Cadena
Camargo
Campo
Canales
Cánepa
Capurro
Carballo
Carbone
Cardona
Cardozo
Carmona
Caro
Carranza
Carreño
Casal
Casanova
Castaño
Castelli
Ceballos
Cervantes
Cifuentes
Cisneros
Conti
Cordero
Cornejo
Coronel
Corral
Cosentino
Cuéllar
Cuevas
Chacón
Chiesa
De la Fuente
De la Torre
Delfino
Del Río
Devoto
Donoso
Duque
Elías
Enríquez
Escalante
Escudero
Espósito
Etcheverry
Fajardo
Falcón
Farías
Ferrando
Ferraro
Ferreiro
Ferrero
Fischer
Fonseca
Fontana

Fraga
Freire
Frías
Gaitán
Galán
Galindo
Gálvez
Gallegos
Galli
Gamboa
Garay
Garcés
Garibaldi
Garzón
Gatti
Giraldo
Godoy
Granados
Greco
Guillén
Heredia
Hermida
Herrero
Hoyos
Huerta
Iriarte
Izquierdo
Jara
Jáuregui
Katz
Lago
Lagos
Lamas
Lanza
Latorre
Leal
Ledesma
Lema
Lima
Lombardi
Losada
Lugo
Machado
Manrique
Mariño
Martino
Massa
Mayer
Mazza
Meléndez
Mena
Meneses
Mercado
Merino
Mesa
Meyer
Meza
Miguez
Millán
Moncada
Monroy
Montenegro
Montoya
Morán
Moreira
Mosquera
Moya
Moyano
Mujica
Muñiz
Murillo
Naranjo
Narváez
Navarrete
Navas
Neira
Niño
Noriega
Novoa
Ocampo
Oliva
Olivares
Oliver
Orellana
Orozco
Páez
Palacio
Parada
Pascual
Pastor
Pazos
Porras
Pena
Perdomo
Perrone
Pineda
Pino
Pintos
Piñeiro
Pizarro
Podestá
Posada
Puente
Puig
Pulido
Quesada
Quevedo
Quiroz
Raffo
Rangel
Reynoso
Repetto
Rial
Ricci
Rico
Rinaldi
Río
Risso
Riva
Roa
Rizzo
Rojo
Roldán
Romo
Rosa
Rosales
Rueda
Sáez
Salamanca
Sanabria
Santa María
Santamaría
Santillán
Santoro
Sanz
Segovia
Seonane
Serra
Solano
Soler
Solís
Solórzano
Soria
Soriano

Sotomayor
Souto
Taboada
Tamayo
Téllez
Terán
Toro
Torre
Tovar
Traverso
Ugarte
Ulloa
Urbina
Urrutia
Valderrama
Valdivia
Valdivieso
Valero
Vallejo
Vélez
Venegas
Ventura
Vicente
Videla
Villalba
Villalobos
Villamil
Villarreal
Vitale
Yáñez
Zabala
Zambrano
Zamora
Zárate
Zavala
Zúñiga

List E

(N=492)

Abad
Abarca
Abella
Abreau
Acero
Aguayo
Aguiar
Águila
Alayza
Albarracín
Alcalá
Alcalde
Alcázar
Aldana
Alegre
Alegría
Alemán
Alexander
Aliaga
Almada
Almaraz
Almeida
Alvear
Alzamora
Ampuero
Anaya
Anderson
Angarita
Ángeles
Antelo
Antúnez
Anzola
Aponte
Aragón
Aramburú
Arancibia
Araóz
Araúz
Arciniegas
Arcos
Arguedas
Arispe
Armas
Armendariz
Artigas
Arredondo
Arregui
Arriaga
Arrieta
Arriola
Ascanio
Astudillo
Avalos
Avilés
Ayllón
Baca
Bacigalupi
Bahamonde
Balarezo
Balbi
Ballón
Banchero
Baptista
Barahona
Barba
Barbosa
Barón
Barra
Barraza
Barreda
Barrenchea
Barrero
Barrientos
Barriga
Barrón
Barroso
Bastidas
Basurto
Bayona
Bedoya
Bejarano
Benvenuto
Berger
Bernales
Berríos
Bilbao
Boada
Bobadilla
Bolaños
Bolívar
Borda
Borges
Borjas
Bosch
Botta
Braga

Brea
Briones
Brun
Buendía
Bustillos
Cabello
Cabezaz
Cabral
Caicedo
Calcagno
Caldas
Calero
Calle
Campero
Campuzano
Candia
Canseco
Capriles
Carbajal
Carbonell
Carcelén
Carpio
Carrasquilla
Carrión
Casado
Casella
Castanón
Castellano
Castiglioni
Castilla
Cavero
Cedeño
Celis
Cepeda
Cerda
Cerón
Céspedes
Cevallos
Cid
Clavijo
Cobos
Coello
Colmenares
Coloma
Copello
Coppola
Corona
Coronado
Corrales
Cossío
Costas
Cuadra
Cuadros
Cuba
Cubillos
Cuello
Cuenca
Cuervo
Cuesta
Cueto
Cueva
Cúneo
Curiel
Chamorro
Chaparro
Checa
Chirinos
Dávalos
Daza
De Castro
Del Campo
Del Castillo
Delgadillo
Del Valle
De Sousa
Dueñas
Durand
Echevarría
Eguiguren
Elizalde
Endara
Escalona
España
Esparza
Espejo
Esquivel
Eyzaguirre
Falconi
Farfán
Fariña
Fernandini
Fierro
Firpo
Flor
Font
Forno
Galarraga
Galarza
Galván
Gallego
Gamarra
Gámez
Gandolfo
Garmendia
Gaviria
Gordillo
Granda
Graña
Guajardo
Guido
Haddad
Haro
Henríquez
Hinojosa
Hinostroza
Holguín
Huertas
Illanes
Infante
Iñiguez
Irigoyen
Iturralde
Iturriaga
Izaguirre
Jaimes
Jordán
Kaplan
Klein
Laguna
Lama
Landa
Landazuri
Lanz
Larco
Larenas
La Rosa
Larrañaga
Larrea
Lastra
La Torre
Lavalle
Lavín
Lazarte
Lazcano

Lazo
Leguizamón
Lemos
Lemus
Lerner
Leyton
Lezama
Liendo
Lira
Loayza
Lobo
Lombardo
Lora
Loyola
Loza
Lucas
Lucero
Luque
Llanos
Llerena
Llona
Macedo
Macías
Madrid
Málaga
Mancera
Mancilla
Mantilla
Manzano
Marcos
Marrero
Marroquín
Mas
Mata
Matallana
Matos
Maya
Mayorga
Mazzini
Medrano
Melgar
Melo
Menacho
Mendieta
Mendiola
Mendizával
Merizalde
Michel
Mier
Mijares
Mogollón
Monasterios
Monge
Monsalve
Montañés
Montaño
Montecinos
Monteverde
Montiel
Moral
Moscoso
Mota
Musso
Nápoli
Nava
Negrete
Noboa
Nogueira
Noguera
Obando
Obregón
Olea
Olguín
Olivos
Olmedo
Olmos
Oneto
Orihuela
Oropeza
Orrego
Ossa
Otálora
Ovalle
Oviedo
Pabón
Pagani
Paladino
Palomino
Pantoja
Pareja
París
Patrón
Pavón
Pedraza
Pedroza
Peirano
Peláez
Penagos
Peñafiel
Peñalosa
Peraza
Perea
Peredo
Perera
Pesce
Piedra
Pimentel
Pinedo
Pinilla
Piña
Piñero
Pizano
Plata
Plaza
Poggi
Pombo
Pons
Porta
Portela
Portilla
Portillo
Portocarrero
Portugal
Posse
Póstigo
Poveda
Pozo
Preciado
Proaño
Puga
Queirolo
Quijano
Quintanilla
Quinteros
Quiñones
Rada
Raggio
Real
Rebolledo
Recalde
Reina
Rendón
Renjifo
Revilla

Reyna
Ricaurte
Riquelme
Rivadeneira
Rivarola
Riveros
Robayo
Robledo
Rodas
Rodrigo
Ron
Rosenberg
Rossel
Rubin
Ruggiero
Saa
Sabogal
Sacco
Saldaña
Salmón
Salomón
Salvo
Samaniego
Santacruz
Santana
Santander
Santiago
Santibañez
Sarabia
Saucedo
Schmidt
Seijas
Serna
Sevilla
Silberman
Simón
Smith
Solá
Solar
Sotelo
Sousa
Tagle
Talavera
Tavera
Tejada
Tello
Tenorio
Terrazas
Tinajero
Tinoco
Tirado
Tobar
Torrealba
Toscano
Trejo
Trigo
Triviño
Troncoso
Tudela
Unda
Urdaneta
Ureta
Uriarte
Useche
Vaca
Valverde
Valladares
Vallejos
Vegas
Vela
Velarde
Verástegui
Vértiz
Vigil
Vilches
Vilela
Villafuerte
Villagómez
Villagran
Villamarín
Villamizar
Villarroel
Villaveces
Villavicencio
Villazón
Villena
Viola
Vivanco
Vivas
Volpe
Yáñez
Yépez
Zabaleta
Zamorano
Zamudio
Zayas
Zeballos
Zegarra
Zelada
Zenteno
Zepeda
Zorrilla
Zuleta
Zuluaga
Zunino
Zurita

APPENDIX IV-2 Priority Lists of Apellidos for Asunción[1]

List A[2]

(N=3)

Ferrer
González
Martínez

List B

(N=13)

Acosta
Benítez
Duarte
Fernández
García
Giménez
López
Pérez
Ramírez
Rodríguez
Ruiz
Sosa
Vera

List C

(N=23)

Arce
Ayala
Bedoya
Caballero
Cáceres
+Coscia
Cuevas
Díaz
Escobar
Franco
Gómez
+Gorostiaga
Jiménez
+Masi
Mendoza
Moreno
+Morínigo
Ortiz
Rojas
Samaniego
Sánchez
Torres
Vargas

List D

(N=19)

Ávila
Báez
Barrios
Campos
+Espínola
+Estigarribia
Ferreira
+Frutos
León
Medina
Peña
Pereira
+Saguier
Talavera
Vallejo
Velásquez
Villalba
+Yegros
Zayas

---

[1] These lists give the 75 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone directory of Asunción, Paraguay.

[2] List A contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 75 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

+These names are unique to this city. N=14

List E

(N=17)

Álvarez
+Escauriza
+Florentín
Gutiérrez
Jara
+Melgarejo
Méndez
Morales
Ortega
Oviedo
Palacios
Recalde
Rivarola
Silva
+Urbieta
Vega
+Vierci

APPENDIX IV-3 Priority Lists of Apellidos for Bogotá[1]

List A[2]

(N=22)

Bernal
Castro
Díaz
+Forero
García
Gómez
González
Gutiérrez
Hernández
Jiménez
López
Martínez
Moreno
Pérez
Ramírez
Rodríguez
Rojas
Romero
Ruiz
Sánchez
Torres
Vargas

List B

(N=58)

Acosta
Álvarez
+Arango
Beltrán
Calderón
Camacho
Camargo
Cárdenas
Castañeda
Castillo
Cortés
Delgado
Durán
Escobar
Fernández
Franco
Gaitán
Garzón
Giraldo
Guerrero
Guzmán
Herrera
Jaramillo
León
+Londoño
Lozano
Medina
Mejía
Méndez
Mendoza
Mora
Morales
Muñoz
Nieto
Niño
Ortiz
Osorio
+Ospina
Pardo
Parra
Peña
+Pinzón
Prieto
Quintero
Restrepo
Reyes
Rincón
Rivera
Rozo
Rueda
Salazar
Sarmiento
Silva
Suárez
Uribe
Valencia
Vásquez
Velásquez

---

[1] These lists give the 549 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone directory of Bogotá, Colombia.

[2] List A contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 549 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

+These names are unique to this city. N=134

List C

(N=114)

Acevedo
Amaya
+Ángel
+Ardila
Arévalo
Arias
Ávila
Baquero
Barrera
Barreto
Becerra
Benavides
Bermúdez
+Bohórquez
Bonilla
+Botero
+Buitrago
Cabrera
Caicedo
Cardona
Carvajal
Carrillo
Casas
Castellanos
Cifuentes
Contreras
Correa
+Corredor
Cruz
Cubillos
Cuéllar
Cuervo
Chaves
Duarte
Duque
+Echeberri
+Esguerra
Espinosa
Fajardo
Flórez
Fonseca
Galindo
+Galvis
Gaviria
Gil
Granados
Guevara
+Henao
Hoyos
Hurtado
+Isaza
+Laverde
Maldonado
Mariño
Márquez
Melo
Mesa
+Molano
Molina
Moncada
Monroy
Montoya
+Murcia
Neira
Ordóñez
+Orjuela
+Pachón
Palacios
Patiño
Pedraza
Pineda
Pinilla
Piñeros
Posada
Pulido
Ramos
Rey
Rico
Riveros
Roa
Robayo
Rocha
+Rubiano
Rubio
Sabogal
Sáenz
Salamanca
Salcedo
+Samper
Sanabria
Sandoval
Santos
Segura
Serrano
Sierra
Soto
Téllez
Tovar
+Triana
Trujillo
+Umaña
Valderrama
Valenzuela
+Vanegas
Vega
+Velandia
Vélez
Venegas
Vergara
Villamil
Villamizar
Villegas
Vivas
Zapata

List D

(N=164)

Acero
Acuña
+Afanador
Aguilar
Aguirre
Alarcón
Aldana
Alonso
Alvarado
Andrade
Angulo
Anzola

+Arbeláez
Arciniegas
Arenas
+Aristizábal
+Ariza
Ayala
Ballesteros
Barboza
Barón
Barragán
Barrero
Barriga
Bautista
Bejarano
Bello
Betancourt
Blanco
Bolívar
Borda
+Borrero
Bravo
Briceño
Bustos
Caballero
Cáceres
Cadena
Campos
Cano
+Canón
Cardozo
Caro
Carrasquilla
Carreño
+Carrizosa
Castaño
+Castelblanco
+Caycedo
Cepeda
Clavijo
Córdoba
+Correal
Chacón
Chaparro
Dávila
Daza
Dueñas
+Escallón
+Espinel
+Espitia
Estrada
Ferro
Figueroa
+Galeano
Gallo
Gamboa
+Garavito
+Guarín
Guerra
+Higuera
Holguín
Huertas
Izquierdo
Lara
Latorre
Leal
Leiva
Linares
+Lombana
Luna
Luque
Macías
+Mahecha
+Malagón
Manrique
Mantilla
Martín
Marín
Matallana
+Mateus
+Matiz
+Merchán
Merizalde
Millán
Miranda
+Montaña
+Montejo
Montes
Mosquera
Murillo
Naranjo
Navarrete
Navarro
Navas
Noguera
Novoa
Núñez
Ochoa
+Olarte
+Olaya
Orozco
Ortega
+Ortegón
Otálora
Otero
Pabón
Pacheco
Padilla
Páez
Palacio
Paredes
Peláez
+Peñuela
Peralta
Perdomo
Perea
+Perilla
Pinto
Plata
+Plazas
Pombo
Porras
Poveda
+Prada
Quijano
Quiñones
Quiroga
+Riaño
Ricaurte
Ríos
Rivas
Robledo
Rosas
Saavedra
Salgado
Santamaría
Sepúlveda
Solano
Soler
Tamayo
Toro

+Urrea
+Urrego
+Valbuena
Vallejo
Varela
Velasco
Villa
Villalobos
Zamudio
Zárate
Zuluaga
Yépez

List E
(N=191)

Abella
+Abello
+Abenoza
+Abondano
+Abril
+Agudelo
Aguilera
Ahumada
Álba
Albarracín
Albornoz
Alfonso
+Almanza
+Amado
+Amézquita
Angarita
Aparicio
Aponte
Aragón
+Avella
+Avellana
Avendaño
+Ballén
Barrios
Bastidas
Bayona
Benítez
Boada
+Buenaventura
Buendía
Bueno
Burgos
Bustamante
+Cabra
+Cala
Caldas
Calle
+Camelo
Campuzano
+Cantor
Carranza
Carrasco
+Castiblanco
Castilla
Ceballos
Celis
+Cely
Cerón
Céspedes
+Cristancho
Cuadros
+Cubides
Cuesta
Cuevas
+Charry
+Chavarro
De Castro
+De Francisco
De la Torre
Del Castillo
Delgadillo
Echeverría
+Echeverry
+Eslava
+Estefan
+Fandiño
Farfán
Ferreira
Ferrer
Fuentes
+Gacharná
Gallego
+Gamba
Garcés
Gordillo
+Herrán
Hidalgo
Ibáñez
Ibarra
+Iregui
Jaimes
Jara
+Laserna
+Leaño
Leguizamón
+Lesmes
+Lizarazo
+Lizcano
+Lobo Guerrero
Losada
Lugo
+Lleras
+Mallarino
Mancera
Marroquín
Maya
Mayorga
Meléndez
Mendieta
Meneses
+Michelsen
Mogollón
+Mojica
Monsalve
Montañés
+Montealegre
Montenegro
Montero
Moscoso
Moya
+Munévar
+Mutis
+Nariño
+Narváez
Noriega
Obando
Obregón
Ocampo
Ojeda
+Olano

+Orduz
Ossa
Ovalle
Parada
París
+Pava
Paz
Pedroza
Penagos
Peñalosa
Peraza
Pereira
+Piedrahita
Pizano
Ponce
Posse
+Pradilla
Preciado
+Puentes
+Puerta
+Puerto
Quevedo
Quintana
Rangel
Reina
Renjifo
Rivadeneira
Roblés
Roldán
Román
+Roncancio
+Ronderos
Salas
Santana
Serna
Solórzano
Sosa
+Suescún
+Talero
+Tarazona
Tavera
Tobar
+Tobón
Toledo
Triviño
+Turriago
+Ucrós
Ulloa
Urdaneta
Urrutia
Useche
Vaca
Valdés
Valero
+Varón
+Vejarano
Vela
Vera
+Vesga
Villalba
Villamarín
+Villarraga
Villarreal
+Villate
Villaveces
+Wiesner
+Wilches
+Wills
Zambrano
Zamora

APPENDIX IV-4 Priority Lists of Apellidos for Buenos Aires[1]

List A[2]

(N=8)

Álvarez
Fernández
García
González
López
Martínez
Pérez
Rodríguez

List B

(N=63)

Aguirre
Alfonso
Alonso
Arias
Bianchi
Blanco
Bruno
Cabrera
Calvo
Campos
Castro
Cohen
Colombo
Costa
Díaz
Ferrari
Franco
Gil
Giménez
Gómez
Gutiérrez
Hernández
Herrera
Iglesias
Lorenzo
+Marino
Martín
Medina
Méndez
Menéndez
Miranda
Molina
Morales
Moreno
Muñoz
Navarro
Núñez
Ortiz
Otero
Paz
Pereira
+Pereyra
Prieto
Ramírez
Ramos
Rey
Roca
Romano
Romero
Rossi
Ruiz
Russo
Sánchez
Sanguinetti
Santos
Silva
Sosa
Suárez
Torres
Valera
Vásquez
Vega
Vidal

List C

(N=153)

Acosta
Acuña
Aguilar
Araújo
+Ares
Barbieri
Barreiro
Barros

---

[1] These lists give the 620 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone directory of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

[2] List A contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 620 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

+These names are unique to this city. N=188

Bello
Benítez
Bravo
Bustamante
Bustos
Cánepa
Capurro
Carballo
Carbone
+Carruso
Casal
Casas
Castelli
Castillo
+Cattáneo
+Conde
Conti
Córdoba
Cortés
Correa
Cosentino
Crespo
Cruz
Delfino
Delgado
Del Río
+De Luca
+Demarco
Devoto
+Diéguez
Diez
Domínguez
Durán
Echeverría
Espinosa
Espósito
Estévez

+Feldman
Ferraro
Ferreiro
+Ferreyra
Ferro
Figueroa
Flórez
Fontana
Fuentes
Gallardo
Galli
Gallo
Garrido
Gatti
+Gentile
+Giordano
Godoy
+Goldenberg
Greco
+Grillo
+Grosso
Guerra
Guzmán
Hermida
Herrero
Ibáñez
Jiménez
Katz
Lago
Ledesma
León
Levy
Lombardi
Lozano
Luna
Maldonado

Marín
Márquez
Martino
Massa
Mazza
Molinari
Montero
Montes
+Monti
Mosquera
Moyano
Muller
Muñiz
Nieto
Oliva
Olivera
+Orlando
Ortega
Palacio
Palacios
Pardo
Parodi
Pascual
Pazos
Peña
Peralta
Perrone
Pinto
Piñeiro
Podestá
Ponce
Prado
+Pugliese
Quintana
Quiroga
Raffo

Repetto
Reyes
Ricci
Ríos
Rivas
Rivera
Rivero
Rizzo
Rojas
Roldán
Rubio
Saavedra
Sáenz
Salas
San Martín
Santa María
Sanz
Seonane
Serra
Sierra
Solarí
Soler
Soto
Souto
+Spinelli
Taboada
Valdés
Valle
Ventura
Vera
Vicente
Vila
Villa
+Villafañe
Villanueva
Villar

List D

(N=218)

Agüero
+Aiello
Alberti
Alegre
+Amato
Andrade
+Andrés
Arce
+Arena
Arroyo
Ávila
Balbi
+Barone
Barrera
+Basile
Basso
Bermúdez
Bernasconi
Bianco
+Blasco
Bosch
Burgos
+Caamaño
Caballero
Cabral
Cáceres
+Calabrese
Calcagno
Calderón
Campo
Cano
+Canosa
+Caputo
Carranza
Carrasco
Carrera
+Carreras
+Carrizo
+Carro
Casado
Casanova
Casella
Castaño
Castellano
+Catalano
+Cavalieri
+Conte
Contreras
Coppola
Cordero
Coronel
+Cortese
Corral
Cúneo
Chiesa
+D'Agostino
+D'Alessandro
+D'Amico
+D'Angelo
De la Fuente
Del Valle
+Della
+De Rosa
+De Simone
+Donato
Duarte
+Durante
Elías
Elizalde
Escobar
Escudero
Estrada
Etcheverry
Farías
+Farina
Fariña
+Fazio
+Federico
Ferrando
Ferreira
Ferrero
Fischer
+Fontenla
+Fortunato
Fraga
Freire
Frías
+Fridman
+Funes
Garay
Garibaldi
+Goldstein
+Goñi
+Grassi
+Grasso
+Graziano
+Grinberg
Guerrero
Guido
Heredia
Ibarra
Iriarte
Jáuregui
+Jorge
Juárez
Kaplan
+Kauffmann
Klein
+Kohan
Lamas
Lanza
+Larocia
Latorre
+Lauría
Lavalle
Leguizamón
Leiva
Lema
+Lenín
+Leone
Lerner
Linares
+Loiacano
Lombardo
+Longo
Losada
Lucero
+Maggi
+Mancini
+Mansilla
Marcos
+Marchese

+Mariani
+Marini
+Marti
+Martini
Mayer
+Mazzeo
Mendoza
+Merlo
+Messina
Meyer
+Miguel
Miguez
Montenegro
Mora
Morán
Moreira
+Morelli
Nápoli
+Negri
Neira
Nogueira
Novoa

Ocampo
Ochoa
+Olivieri
Oneto
Pacheco
Padilla
Páez
+Pagano
Paladino
+Palermo
Palma
+Palmieri
+Parisi
Peirano
+Pellegrini
Pena
+Pepe
+Perazzo
Pintos
Piñero
Poggi
Pons

+Porto
+Pozzi
Puente
Rial
Rico
Rinaldi
Río
Risso
Robles
Rocha
Rojo
Román
+Romeo
Rosa
Rozo
+Rubinstein
+Sala
Salazar
+Salerno
Salgado
Salinas

Santiago
Santoro
Schmidt
Segura
Serrano
Smith
Solá
Soria
Soriano
+Stella
Torre
Toscano
Traverso
+Vaccaro
Velasco
Velásquez
Videla
Villalba
Villegas
Viola
Vitale

List E

(N=178)

Acevedo
Aguilera
Albornoz
Allende
+Antonelli
Aparicio
Arana
+Arcuri
Ayala
+Azar
Báez
+Ballester

+Barbieris
+Barcia
+Barral
+Barrionuevo
Barrios
+Battaglia
Becerra
Beltrán
+Benito
Benvenuto
Berger
+Berman

+Bernardez
+Bevilacqua
Bilbao
Botta
+Botto
Braga
Brea
+Calviño
Cardozo
+Carnevale
Caro
+Carril

Carrillo
+Castello
Castiglioni
+Castiñeira
Copello
Cornejo
+Corti
Costas
+Croce
Cuello
Cuesta
Chaves

+Chiappe
+D'Amato
+Daneri
+De Angelis
+De Gregorio
De la Torre
+Dellepiane
+De María
+De Vita
+Donadío
+Estéban
Falcón
+Falcone
+Feijoo
+Ferrairo
Firpo
+Fontan
+Forte
Fuente
+Furman
+Gagliardi
+Gago
Galán
+Galante
Gallego
Gandolfo
+Gatto
+Goldman
+Grande
Hidalgo
+Insúa
Irigoyen
+Juan
+Lafuente
Lagos
Lara
Lastra
Lemos
+Liberman
Lima
+Lopardo
+Lynch
+Mancuso
+Marchetti
+Marinelli
Mariño
+Martinelli
+Mauro
+Mazzei
Mazzini
+Mazzitelli
Mercado
Millán
+Monaco
+Moretti
+Moro
+Moure
Musso
+Nigro
Ojeda
+Oliveira
Oliver
+Olivero
Ordóñez
+Padín
Pagani
+Palazzo
Paredes
Parra
Pastor
Patiño
+Pellegrino
+Pérsico
Pesce
+Picasso
Pizano
Pizarro
Pombo
Porta
Portela
Puig
+Pujol
Quesada
Quinteros
Quiroz
+Rabinovich
Reggio
+Raimondi
+Ratto
Reynoso
+Rimoldi
Riva
Rivarola
+Rocco
Rodrigo
Rosales
Rosas
Rosenberg
Rubin
Ruggiero
Sáez
Salmón
+Santamarina
Santillán
Sarmiento
+Schneider
+Segal
Segovia
Silberman
+Simonetti
+Sívori
+Somoza
+Sturla
Tapia
+Tedesco
Toledo
+Tomás
+Tripodi
+Trotta
Valenzuela
Vallejo
Vargas
+Veiga
Vergara
+Vigo
+Villaverde
Volpe
Yáñez
Zabala
Zapata

APPENDIX IV-5 Priority Lists of Apellidos for Caracas[1]

List A[2]
(N=12)

Álvarez
Díaz
Fernández
García
Gómez
González
Hernández
López
Martínez
Pérez
Rodríguez
Sánchez

List B
(N=46)

Acosta
Blanco
Briceño
Cabrera
Castillo
Castro
Contreras
Delgado
Domínguez
Flórez
Fuente
Gil
Gutiérrez
Herrera
Jiménez
León
Machado
+Mariano
Márquez
Medina
Méndez
Mendoza
Molina
Morales
Moreno
Navarro
Núñez
Pacheco
Parra
Peña
Quintero
Ramírez
Ramos
Rivas
Rivero
Rojas
Romero
Ruiz
Salas
Salazar
Silva
Sosa
Suárez
Torres
Tovar
Vásquez

List C
(N=148)

Abreau
Acevedo
Aguilar
Alfonso
Alvarado
Andrade
Aponte
+Aranguren
Araújo
Araúz
Arias
+Arismendi
Armas
+Arreaza
Ascanio
Ávila
Ayala
Barreto
Barrios
+Behrens

---

[1] These lists give the 546 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone directory of Caracas, Venezuela.

[2] List A contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 546 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding List C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

+These names are unique to this city. N=157

Bello
Benítez
Bermúdez
Betancourt
Bolívar
Borges
+Bracho
Brito
Bustamante
Calderón
Camacho
Campos
Capriles
Cárdenas
Carrillo
Casanova
Castellanos
Cedeño
Cohen
Colmenares
Cordero
Correa
Crespo
Cruz
Chacón
Chaves
Dávila
Escalona
Escobar
Espinosa
Estévez
Ferreira
Ferrer
Figueroa
Franco
+Fuenmayor
Fuentes
Gamboa
Garrido
Guerra
Guerrero
Guevara
Guillén
Guzmán
Henríquez
Hurtado
Ibarra
Izquierdo
+Kassin
+Landaeta
+Lander
Lara
+Lares
Leal
Linares
Losada
+Lovera
Lugo
+Malavé
Maldonado
Manrique
Marín
Marrero
Martín
+Matas
Matos
+Mejías
Miranda
Montes
Mora
Mujica
Muñoz
Naranjo
Navas
Nieto
Noguera
Ochoa
Ojeda
Ortega
Ortiz
Osorio
Otero
+Padrón
Páez
Palacios
Pardo
Paredes
Paz
Peraza
Perdomo
Pereira
Pimentel
Pinto
Plaza
Ponce
Porras
Prieto
Pulido
Quintana
Rangel
Reyes
Rincón
Ríos
Rivera
+Rondón
Rosales
Santamaría
Serrano
Soto
+Sucre
Toro
Torrealba
+Troconis
Trujillo
Urbina
Urdaneta
+Uzcátegui
Valero
Vargas
Vegas
Velásquez
Vera
Villarroel
Villegas
Yanez
Zambrano
Zamora
+Zerpa

List D

(N=138)

Aguilera
Aguirre
Albornoz
Alcalá
Alonso
Angulo
Anzola
Arenas

Arévalo
+Aristequieta
+Arocha
Arteaga
+Arvelo
Arroyo
+Atencio
Avendaño
+Azpúrua
Báez
Becerra
Beltrán
Benavides
+Benedetti
Bonilla
Bravo
+Bruzual
Caballero
Carballo
Cardozo
Carmona
Carpio
Carvajal
+Carrasque
+Carrasquero
+Centeno
Córdoba
Curiel
+Chacín
Chirinos
+De la Rosa
De Sousa
Duarte

Durán
Escalante
Estrada
Fajardo
Falcón
Farías
+Febres
+Fermín
Fonseca
Font
+Gabaldón
Galarraga
Gámez
Giménez
+Graterol
+Guédez
Hidalgo
+Huamán
Iglesias
Izaguirre
Jaimes
Ledesma
Levy
Lorenzo
Madrid
+Madriz
+Matheus
+Matute
Meléndez
Meneses
Meza
+Michelana
Mijares

Millán
+Mirabal
Moncada
Monsalve
Montenegro
Montero
Montiel
Morán
+Morillo
+Moros
Mosquera
Mota
Muller
Narváez
Olivares
+Olivo
Oropeza
+Orta
Padilla
Palacio
Palma
Parada
París
Perera
+Pietri
Pineda
+Ponte
Prado
+Prato
+Quincalla
Rada
+Ravelo

+Reverón
Reyna
+Roche
Rubio
Salcedo
Sanabria
Sandoval
Santos
Sanz
Sarmiento
Segovia
+Senior
Solórzano
+Sotillo
Tamayo
Terán
Tinoco
Toledo
Uribe
Valdés
Valera
+Vallenilla
Varela
Vega
Velasco
Vidal
+Viloria
Villalobos
Villanueva
+Villasmil
Yépez
Zuluaga

List E

(N=202)

Abad
+Acedo
Acuña
+Adrian
+Aguerrevere
Aguiar
+Álamo
Alarcón
Alcántara
Alemán
+Alture
Amaya
Anderson
Angarita
+Añez
Aparicio
+Araque
Arellano
+Arnal
+Arria
Arriaga
+Azuaje
+Baldó
Baptista
Barrera
Barroso
+Basalo
Bastidas
+Belisario
+Belloso
+Benaim
+Benarioch
+Bendayán
+Bigott
Borjas
+Boscán
Bueno
+Bufete
Burgos
Bustillo
Cáceres
+Calcaño
+Calzadilla
+Camejo
+Camero
+Canelón
Cano
+Caraballo
Carbonell
+Carías
Carrasco
Carreño
Carrera
+Carrero
Casado
+Colimodio
+Coll
Cuenca
Cuervo
Cuevas
+De Armas
De Castro
Del Castillo
Díez
+Dubuc
Duque
Echeverría
+Galavís
Galindo
Gallegos
Garmendia
+Goncalves
+Hamann
Haro
Heredia
+Hermoza
+Hernando
+Heros
+Herrada
+Higa
+Higueras
Hinojosa
Hinostroza
+Horna
+Huambachano
+Huapaya
Huerta
+Hung
+Irazábal
Iriarte
+Iribarren
+Istúriz
+Itriago
+Lange
Lanz
La Rosa
+Larrazábal
+Laya
+Lemoine
Liendo
+Lilue
Lima
+Limongi
Lobo
Lozano
+Lupi
+Maduro
Mantilla
Manzano
+Manzo
Mariño
+Marturet
+Mayorca
Mejía
Mena
Meyer
+Monagas
Monasterios
Monteverde
+Montilla
Montoya
Murillo
Navarrete
+Nieves
Niño
Noriega
+Obadía
+Omaña
Ordóñez
Orozco
+Osío
+Osuna
+Ovalles
Oviedo
+Pagés
Patiño

+Paúl
Pedroza
+Penso
Peralta
+Pernía
Pinedo
Pino
Piña
+Piñango
Piñero
+Pocaterra
+Poleo
Puig
+Pulgar
Quevedo
+Quijada
+Rauseo
Rebolledo
Rendón
Renjifo
Restrepo
Rey
+Riera
Roa
Roldán
Román
Romano
Ron
Rosas
+Russian
Russo
Saavedra
+Sabala
Sáez
Salomón
+Sanoja
+Santaella
Seijas
+Sequera
Serra
Sierra
+Sierralta
+Sifontes
+Siso
+Socorro
+Sojo
Soler
Soriano
Talavera
Tirado
Trejo
+Urbaneja
+Urbano
Useche
+Vaamonde
Valderrama
Valdivieso
+Valecillos
Valencia
+Valery
Valladares
+Velutini
+Verde
+Viera
Villalba
Villamizar

APPENDIX IV-6 Priority Lists of Apellidos for La Paz[1]

List A[2]

(N=31)

Álvarez
+Aramayo
Arce
Calderón
Carrasco
Fernández
Flórez
García
González
Gutiérrez
Guzmán
Jáuregui
López
Mendoza
Miranda
Morales
Murillo
Pacheco
Pérez
Quiroga
Ríos
Rodríguez
Rojas
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Suárez
+Torrez
Vargas
Vásquez
Velasco

List B

(N=68)

Aguilar
Aguirre
Alarcón
Alcázar
Aliaga
Andrade
+Antezana
Arteaga
+Ascarrunz
+Ballivian
Bustillos
Camacho
Cárdenas
Castillo
Cortés
Crespo
Chavez
Delgado
Durán
Escobar
Espinosa
Gamarra
Gómez
+Handal
Jiménez
Jordán
Lara
Loayza
Loza
+Machicado
Maldonado
Martínez
Méndez
Mercado
Michel
Molina
+Monje
Montes
Navarro
Núñez
Olmos
Ortiz
Pabón
Patiño
Paz
+Peñaranda
Pinto
Rada
Ramírez
Rivera
Riveros
Rocha
Romero
Ruiz
Saavedra
+Sanjinés

---

[1] These lists give the 693 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone directory of La Paz, Bolivia.

[2] List A contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 693 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

+These names are unique to this city. N=286

Soria
Tapia
Tejada
Terrazas
+Torrico
Valdéz
Valdivia
Valle
Vera
Villegas
+Viscarra
Zapata

List C

(N=170)

+Alborta
Almaraz
Aparicio
Arana
+Araníbar
+Ariñes
+Arze
Ascanio
+Asturizaga
Ayala
+Ayoroa
Ballón
Barragán
Barrientos
Barrios
+Bedregal
+Belmonte
Beltrán
Benavides
Bernal
Bilbao
Blanco
+Blacutt
Borda
Bravo
Bueno
+Burgoa
Caballero
Campero
+Canedo
Cardozo
Carpio
Carvajal
Castro
+Catacora
+Contellas
Céspedes
+Claros
+Claure
Clavijo
Contreras
Cordero
Córdoba
Cornejo
Cuba
+Cusicanqui
Chacón
Dávila
Daza
+Deheza
Delgadillo
Díaz
Díez
+Eduardo
+Eguino
+Encinas
+Ergueta
+Estenssoro
Estrada
Eyzaguirre
Farfán
+Ferrufino
+Fortún
Franco
Fuentes
Galindo
Gallardo
+Gisbert
+Guacha
Guerra
Guerrero
Guillén
Herrera
Hinojosa
Hurtado
Ibáñez
+Iturri
Laguna
+Landívar
Lanza
Larrea
+Lavadez
León
Luna
+Machicao
+Mariaca
+Meave
Medina
Medrano
Mejía
Mendizával
+Mollinedo
Monasterios
Monroy
Montaño
Montero
Nava
+Novillo
+Oblitas
Ocampo
Olivares
+Ormahecha
Oviedo
Palacios
+Pando
Pantoja
Paredes
Peláez
Peña
Peñalosa
Ponce
Portugal
Póstigo
Pozo
Prado
+Prudencio
Quevedo
Quintanilla
+Requena
+Revollo

- Reyes
- Riva
- Rivero
- Roca
- +Rocabado
- Rodas
- Rossell
- Rubin
- Sáenz
- +Sagarnaga
- Salas
- Salcedo
- +Salguiero
- Salmón
- Sandoval
- San Martín
- Santacruz
- Sarmiento
- +Siles
- Silva
- +Taborga
- Terán
- Trigo
- Trujillo
- Ugarte
- +Urquide
- +Urquiola
- Vaca
- +Vacaflor
- +Valda
- Valencia
- Valenzuela
- Valverde
- Vega
- Velarde
- Velásquez
- Verástegui
- +Vidaurre
- Villanueva
- Villar
- Villarroel
- +Virreira
- Yáñez
- +Zalles
- +Zambrana
- Zárate
- Zavala
- Zeballos
- +Zuazo

List D

(N=194)

- +Acha
- Alba
- +Alcoreza
- +Aldazosa
- Alexander
- Alfaro
- +Alipaz
- Alvarado
- Aranda
- Araóz
- +Archondo
- +Ardiles
- Arguedas
- Arias
- Antelo
- Arrieta
- +Asbún
- Ávila
- Ayllón
- +Bacarreza
- +Baldivieso
- Baptista
- Barra
- Barrera
- Barrero
- Barrón
- +Bascopé
- Bautista
- Bedoya
- Berríos
- +Birbuet
- +Block
- Boada
- +Botello
- +Bozo
- +Bretel
- Brun
- Burgos
- Cabezas
- Cabrera
- Cáceres
- +Cajías
- Calero
- +Calvimontes
- Camargo
- Campos
- Cano
- Cardona
- +Careaga
- Castanón
- +Cerruto
- Cisneros
- +Coca
- Costa
- +Criales
- Cuadros
- Cuéllar
- Cueto
- Cuevas
- Donoso
- Dueñas
- Echeverría
- +Eguía
- +Elio
- +Elsner
- Endara
- Escalante
- +Escobari
- +Espada
- España
- Ferreira
- +Florilo
- +Franck
- +Freudenthal
- Godoy
- +Gonzalves
- +Gotia
- +Granier
- +Grumucio
- +Helguero

Heredia
Hidalgo
Hoyos
Illanes
+Imaña
+Irahola
Iturralde
+Justiniano
Landa
Lazarte
Lazo
Ledezma
Levy
Leyton
Liendo
Lima
Linares
+Lizárraga
Lora
Llanos
Málaga
+Mallea
Mancilla
Mantilla
Marín
Márquez
+Mealla
+Medinacelli
+Meier
Mena
Mendieta
Meneses
+Meruvia
Mier
Montenegro
Montesinos
+Morató
Moreira
Moreno
Moscoso
Muller
+Nielsen
+Nistahuz
+Nogales
Noriega
+Oporto
Ordóñez
Orihuela
Oropeza
Ortega
Osorio
Otero
+Palenque
+Palza
Parada
Pareja
Peñafiel
Peralta
Peredo
Pereira
Pinedo
Pinilla
Pizarro
Plata
Plaza
+Pol
Portillo
+Quintela
Quiroz
Ramos
Revilla
Rivas
Román
+Romecin
+Sainz
Salamanca
+Salvatierra
Santibañez
Santos
Sarabia
Serrano
Simón
+Soruco
Soto
+Subieta
Taboada
Tamayo
+Tejerina
+Tellería
+Tobia
+Troche
Tudela
+Uría
Uriarte
+Urioste
+Urquizo
Valdivieso
Varela
+Veintemillas
Vélez
Venegas
Vergara
Vidal
Vila
Vilela
Villalba
Villazón
+Weill
Zamorano
Zegarra
Zelada
Zorrilla
Zuleta
+Zubieta

List E

(N=230)

+Abela
+Adler
+Agramot
+Agudo
Alayza
Albarracín
Altamirano
+Alvéstegui
Ampuero
Anaya
Angulo
+Antognelli
+Anze
Aponte
Arancibia
Arellano

+Argote
Arispe
+Armaza
+Arratia
+Arraya
Arroyo
+Auza
+Azcui
+Azurduy
Bacigalupi
+Balboa
+Banzer
+Barbato
+Barja
+Bartos
Barrenchea
Barriga
+Basaure
+Bascón
+Batki
Becerra
Bejarano
Benítez
Bermúdez
+Bocangel
Brito
Bustamante
+Bustillo
+Caba
Calvo
Calle
+Callisperis
+Camberos
+Campanini
Candia
+Canelas
Capriles
Carmona
+Carretero
+Casablanca
+Casanovas
+Castaños
Castellanos
+Castrillo
Cavero
+Cernadas
Cervantes
+Clavel
Coloma
+Collao
+Condorí
+Coritza
Coronel
+Crispieri
Cruz
+Chaín
+Chumaceros
+Dalence
+Daneley
+Doria
+Duchón
+Echalar
+Echazú
Elías
+Elman
Enríquez
+Ernest
Espejo
+Esprella
+Estívaris
+Follman
Ferrer
Figueroa
+Fishzang
Forno
Frías
+Gainsborg
+Gallequillos
Gámez
+Garnica
+Garvizu
+Garrón
+Gemio
+Gironda
+Gorriti
+Gottschalck
+Grissi
+Gurenberger
+Guarachi
Guevara
+Guisbert
+Gutman
+Harb
+Henrich
+Herbas
Hernández
Holguín
+Huet
+Humboldt
+Ibargüen
+Ichazo
+Inchauste
Iñiguez
+Irusta
+Jahnsen
+Jemio
+Johnson
Klein
+Kattan
+Kawai
+Keiffer
+Knaudt
+Komori
+Krutzfeldt
+Kusher
Lazcano
+Lijerón
+Lizarazu
Lobo
+Lozada
Lucas
+Luza
+Machiavelli
+Mac Clean
+Manríquez
+Manzaneda
+Marañón
Martín
+Marzana
Menacho
+Mogro
Moncada
+Monterrey
Montoya
+Mourraille
Moya
+Mugía
Muñoz
+Navajas
+Navia

+Nemer
+Nemtala
+Nostas
+Nothmann
Ochoa
+Olaguivel
Orellana
+Orías
Orozco
+Ossío
+Osterman
+Ostría
Padilla
+Paniagua
+Paravicini
+Peinado
+Pierola
Pino
Portocarrero
Prieto
+Quijarro
+Quint
Quintana
+Quisbert
+Quispe
+Ramallo
+Renjel
+Reque
+Reynolds
Rodrigo
+Romay
+Roncal
+Rudón
+Safar
+Sahonero
+Said
Santander
+Sara
+Sardón
Saucedo
Schmidt
+Schwartzberg
Silberberg
Silbermann
+Slùvis
Smith
Sosa
+Steg
+Strauss
+Tardio
+Terceros
+Thaine
Toro
Torres
+Urdinidea
+Urquieta
Valderrama
+Viaña
+Vidangos
+Vildoso
Villa
Villalobos
Villarreal
Villavicencio
+Wasson
+Werner
+Wilde
Yépez
Zabaleta
+Zalaquett
Zamora
+Zbinden
+Zegada
+Zetzsche
+Zumarán

APPENDIX IV-7 Priority Lists of Apellidos for Lima[1]

List A[2]
(N=40)

Alvarado
Álvarez
Benavides
Burgos
Cáceres
Castillo
Castro
Chávez
Delgado
Díaz

Espinosa
Fernández
Flórez
García
Gómez
González
Gutiérrez
Herrera
León
López

Martínez
Miranda
Morales
Pérez
Ponce
Ramírez
Reyes
Ríos
Rivera
Rodríguez

Rojas
Romero
Ruiz
Salazar
Sánchez
Silva
Torres
Vargas
Vásquez
Vega

List B
(N=98)

Aguilar
Aguirre
Alba
Aliaga
Andrade
Angulo
Arana
Arce
Arias
Barreto
Barrios

+Bazar
Bedoya
+Boza
Bravo
Caballero
Cabrera
Calderón
+Camino
Campos
Cárdenas
Carpio

Carvajal
Carranza
Carrillo
Castañeda
Cebálloz
Córdoba
Cornejo
Correa
Costa
Dávila
+Denegri

Díez
Elías
Figueroa
Franco
Galvez
Guerra
Guzmán
Hernández
Hurtado
Jiménez
La Rosa

---

[1] These lists give the 806 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone directory of Lima, Perú.

[2] List A Contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 806 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

+These names are unique to this city. N=266

Luna
+Llosa
Maldonado
Mancera
Márquez
Medina
Mejía
Mendoza
+Merin
+Miró
Montoya
Moreno
Muñoz
Navarro
Noriega
Núñez
Ortiz
Pacheco
Palacios
Pardo
Paredes
Parodi
Pastor
Paz
Peña
Prado
Puente
Ramos
Rivas
Rivero
Rosas
Salas
Salcedo
Salinas
+Santa
Sarmiento
Solar
Soto
Suárez
Ugarte
Valderrama
Valdés
Valdivia
Valle
Velarde
Velásquez
Vélez
Vidal
Villanueva
Zabala
Zapata
Zavala
Zeballos
Zegarra

List C

(N=195)

Acevedo
Acosta
+Adrianzén
Águila
Alarcón
Alcántara
Alfaro
+Almenara
Altamirano
Alzamora
Aramburú
Araújo
Araúz
+Arbulú
Arellano
Arenas
Arévalo
Arispe
Arteaga
Arrieta
Arroyo
+Aspíllaga
Ayllón
+Ayulo
Baca
+Bacigalupo
Balarezo
+Barrantes
Barreda
Barrenchea
Barrera
+Bazán
Becerra
+Belaúnde
Beltrán
+Bellido
Bernales
Blanco
Borda
+Burgo
+Calmet
Calle
Camacho
+Campodónico
Canales
Cánepa
Cano
Capurro
Carrasco
Carrera
Carrión
Cavero
+Cillóniz
Cisneros
Cortez
Cruz
Cuba
Checa
Chirinos
+Chocano
+Dulanto
Durand
Escobar
Escudero
Espejo
Falcón
Farfán
Fernandini
+Ferrand
+Ferreyros
+Figari
Flor
Freyre
Fuentes
Gallo
Gamarra

+Ganoza
Garrido
Gordillo
Granda
Graña
Guerrero
Guevara
Guillén
Hidalgo
Ibarra
Iglesias
Jara
Jordán
+Lafranco
Lamas
+Lanata
+Laos
+Larraluire
Larrea
La Torre
Lazo
Leguía
Levy
Linares
+Lisárraga
Loayza
Lozano
Llanos
+Machiavello
Málaga
+Mariátegui
Melgar
Méndez
Molina
Montero
Montes
Monteverde
Mora
Morán
+Morante
Mujica
Naranjo
Neira
+Olaechea
+Olcese
Olivares
Olivera
+Orbegozo
Ortega
Otero
Palma
Palomino
Pazos
Peralta
Perea
+Peschiera
Piedra
+Pinillos
Pino
Pinto
+Polo
Portocarrero
Prieto
Queirolo
Quevedo
Quintana
Quintero
Raffo
+Raygada
+Reátegui
+Revoredo
Reyna
Río
+Risco
Rizo
Robles
Roca
Rocha
Román
Rubio
Sáenz
Sanguinetti
San Martín
Santos
+Sayán
Solarí
Solís
Soriano
Sotomayor
Sousa
+Suito
Taboada
Tapia
Tejada
Tello
+Tidela
Tirado
Toledo
Tudela
+Ugaz
Ureta
+Valderve
Valdivieso
Valencia
Vallejos
+Varcárcel
Vegas
Velasco
Venegas
Vera
Vergara
Vigil
Villa
Villalobos
+Villarán
Villavicencio
Villena
Yáñez
Zúñiga

List D

(N=236)

Abad
+Abusada
Agüero
+Alarco
Alcázar
Alegre
+Amat
Anderson
Ángeles
Aparicio
Arciniegas
Armas

Arredondo
Arriola
Avilés
Ayala
Bahamonde
+Balbuena
+Barandiarán
+Barco
+Bardales
+Bartra
Barriga
Barrón
+Basombrío
+Batievsky
+Bazo
+Bendezú
Benítez
+Bevavente
Bianchi
+Bonifaz
Bonilla
Briceño
Buendía
Bueno
+Cabieses
+Cabrejo
+Cáceda
+Cahuas
Calvo
+Callirgos
Campo
Carbone
+Carlín
Carmona
Caro
Carrasquilla
Castellano
Céspedes
Coello
+Colina
Colmenares
Coloma
+Conroy
Coronado
Corrales
Cossío
Crespo
Cuadros
Chacón
+Chavarri
+Chueca
Devoto
+Deza
+Dibos
+Echeapar
+Echegaray
Echeverría
+Ego
+Eguren
+Elguerra
+Espantoso
Esparza
Eyzaguirre
Fajardo
+Ferradas
Ferraro
Ferreira
Fonseca
Fuente
Galarza
+Galdós
Galindo
Gallegos
Gamboa
+Gamero
+Gamio
+Garaicochea
+Garland
+Gastañeta
Gaviria
Gil
Godoy
+Grados
+Guerinorri
Ibáñez
+Indocochea
Iriarte
+Jeri
+Labarthe
+La Hoz
+Lainez
+Lam
Lama
+Landman
Lara
Larco
Landazuri
Lazarte
Lerner
+Liza
+Loli
Lora
+Loredo
Lozada
Luque
Llerena
Macedo
+Madueño
+Maguiña
+Majluf
+Malesta
+Malpartido
Marín
+Marquina
+Marticonera
Martín
+Martún
+Marzano
Massa
+Matellini
Matos
Mazzini
Meléndez
Mendiola
+Mendívil
Mendizával
Menéndez
Meneses
Mesa
+Milla
+Mispireta
+Mogronejo
Monge
Montenegro
+Montore
+Morón
Moscoso
Moya
+Mulanovich
Muller
+Murgía
+Muro
Narváez
Navarrete

Nieto
Novoa
Ocampo
Ochoa
+Odría
Ojeda
+Olazábal
Ordóñez
+Oré
Orellana
Orihuela
+Orlandini
+Ormeño
+Osores
Osorio
+Ostaloza
Padilla
Páez
Pareja
Parra

Patiño
Patrón
Pedraza
+Penny
+Piaggio
+Pimental
+Pinzás
Pizarro
Plaza
+Portal
Portugal
Porras
Proaño
+Puccio
Quesada
Quiroga
Reinoso
Revilla
Riva
Roldán

Rosales
Saavedra
+Saba
Saco
+Salanerry
+Samanamud
+Samaní
+Samonéz
+Sarria
Segura
Seonane
Serrano
+Sifuentes
+Sin
Tenorio
Solano
Sosa
Sotelo
+Tabja
Talavera

+Talledo
Tamayo
+Tealdo
Torre
+Trelles
Trujillo
Urbina
Urrutia
Valenzuela
Vallejo
+Verme
+Viale
Vilches
+Villacorta
Villar
Vivanco
+Vizcarra
+Yrigoyen
Zárate
Zorrilla

List E

(N=237)

Abarca
+Abugattas
+Accinelli
+Ackerman
Acuña
Aguayo
+Agurto
Alayza
Albarracín
Alberti
Alcalde
+Alcedo
Aldana
Alegría

Alexander
Almeida
Alonso
+Ames
+Amezága
+Amorós
Ampuero
Anaya
+Antola
Aranda
Araóz
+Arata
+Arca
Arguedas

+Argüelles
+Arizola
+Arnillas
+Arrarte
Arregui
+Arrese
+Arróspide
+Asín
+Asto
+Astete
+Aubry
Avalos
Avendaño
Ávila

Ballesteros
Ballón
+Bambarén
Banchero
Barba
Barbieri
Barboza
+Barúa
Barraza
Barrientos
+Basadre
+Báscones
+Basurco
Basurto

+Battifora
+Battillana
+Battistini
Bauer
+Baumann
Bayona
Bejarano
+Belmont
+Bell
Bello
+Bentín
Benvenuto
+Beraún
Bermúdez
Bernal
+Bernizón
+Berrocal
Bolaños
+Bustios
+Busto
+Cabada
Cabello
Caldas
Calero
Canseco
+Cantuarios
Carcelén
Carvallo
+Carrallo
Casanova
Castellanos
+Cavasa
+Cebrián
+Collazos
Copello
+Corzo
+Cox
Cuadra
Cuenca
Cueto
Chamorro
Chaparro
+Daniño
+Dasso
De la Fuente
+Del Carpio
+Dianderos
+Echeandía
+Egúsquiza
+Elejalde
+Eléspuro
+Elmore
Escalante
+Eskemazi
Estévez
+Ezeta
Falconi
+Farah
Ferrer
Ferrero
Forno
Galván
Gallardo
+Gallese
Gandolfo
Garcés
+Gastelumeldi
Giraldo
Granados
+Guimet
Hoyos
Huertas
+Icochea
Infante
+Isola
Iturriaga
Izaguirre
Jaramillo
Jáuregui
Landa
Larrañaga
Lavalle
Leiva
+Lino
Lira
+Lostaunau
+Luján
+Lury
+Llamosas
Llona
+Magnani
+Mandel
Mantilla
Marroquín
Mas
Matallana
+Maximiliano
Mayorga
Menacho
+Monchaca
+Mesones
Mier
Miller
+Morjano
Muñiz
Oliva
Olivos
Oneto
Orrego
Otálora
+Pachas
+Pajares
+Pásara
Penagos
+Pariano
+Pinasco
Pineda
Póstigo
Pozo
+Puertas
Raggio
+Ravines
+Regal
+Roda
+Romaní
+Roselló
Rueda
Sabogal
Saldaña
+Saldarriaga
+Salem
Salmón
+Salvador
+San Ramón
Sevilla
+Solimano
Solórzano
Soria
Tagle
+Taramona

Terán
+Testino
+Tizón
+Tola
+Tori
+Torrejón
Tovar
Traverso
+Ubilluz
Ullca
+Urmeneta
+Urtuega
+Vacari
+Valdeavillano
+Valdizán
+Valega
Valera
Valladares
+Vallenas
Varela
Vela
+Velaochaga
+Velazco
+Venturo
Verástegui
Vértiz
+Viacara
+Vidalón
Vila
Vilela
Villafuerte
Villarreal
Villaveces
+Vinotea
+Yábar
Yépez
Zabaleta
Zambrano
Zamora
Zamudio
+Zelaya

APPENDIX IV-8 Priority Lists of Apellidos for Mexico City[1]

List A[2]

(N=11)

Fernández
García
Gómez
González
Hernández
López
Martínez
Pérez
Ramírez
Rodríguez
Sánchez

List B

(N=42)

Aguilar
Álvarez
Castillo
Castro
Cervantes
Cortés
Cruz
Chávez
Díaz
Domínguez
Flóres
Fuentes
Espinosa
+Garza
Guerrero
Gutiérrez
Guzmán
Herrera
Jiménez
León
Medina
Méndez
Mendoza
Miranda
Morales
Moreno
Navarro
Ortega
Ortiz
Ramos
Reyes
Rivera
Rojas
Romero
Ruiz
Suárez
Torres
Vargas
Vásquez
Vega
Velasco
Velásquez

List C

(N=166)

Acosta
Aguilera
Aguirre
Alarcón
Alba
Alcántara
Alonso
Altamirano
Alvarado
Anaya
Andrade
Aranda
Arellano
Arredondo
Ávila
Ayala
Ballesteros
+Baños
Barragán
Barrera

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[1] These lists give the 757 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone directory of Mexico City.

[2] List A contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 757 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

+These names are unique to this city. N=203

Barrios
+Becerril
Beltrán
Benítez
Bernal
Blanco
Bonilla
Bravo
Bustamante
Caballero
Cabrera
Calderón
Campos
Cano
Cárdenas
Carmona
Carranza
Carrasco
Carrillo
Casas
+Casillas
Castañeda
Castellanos
Cisneros
Contreras
Córdoba
Corona
Correa
Cuevas
Dávila
Delgado
Díez
Durán
Enríquez
Escalante
Escobar
Esquivel
Estrada
Figueroa
Franco
Fuente
Galindo
Galván
Gallardo
Gallegos
+Garduño
Gil
Guerra
Guevara
Hidalgo
Huerta
Hurtado
Ibarra
+Islas
Juárez
Lara
Lozano
Luna
Macías
+Magaña
Maldonado
Marín
Márquez
Martín
Mejía
Mercado
Meza
Molina
+Mondragón
Monroy
Montaño
Montes
Mora
Muñoz
Nava
Nieto
Noriega
Núñez
Obregón
Ochoa
Olivares
+Olvera
Ordóñez
Orozco
+Orvañamos
Pacheco
Padilla
Palacios
Parra
Patiño
Peña
Pineda
Ponce
Quintana
Quiroz
Rangel
Río
Ríos
Rivas
Rivero
Robles
Rocha
Roldán
Romo
Rosales
Rosas
Rubio
Salas
Salazar
Salcedo
Saldaña
Salgado
Salinas
Sandoval
Santos
Segura
+Sernín
Serrano
Sierra
Silva
Solís
Sosa
Soto
Tapia
Téllez
+Tlapalería
Torre
Trejo
Triviño
Uribe
Valdéz
Valencia
Valenzuela
Valle
Vélez
Vera
Villa
Villalobos
Villanueva
Villarreal
+Villaseñor
Villegas
Yáñez
Zamora
Zárate
Zavala

List D

(N=236)

Abarca
Acero
+Aceves
Acuña
+Alanez
+Alatorre
+Albarrán
Alcalá
Alcázar
+Alcocer
+Amador
+Amezcua
+Anda
Ángeles
Angulo
Aragón
Arana
Araújo
Arce
Arriaga
Avendaño
Avilés
+Badillo
Báez
+Balderas
+Barajas
Barba
Barroso
Basurto
Bautista
Becerra
Benavides
Bermúdez
Betancourt
Bolaños
+Borja
Briceño
Bueno
Cadena
Calvo
Camacho
+Camarena
Camargo
Canales
+Cantú
Carbajal
Cardona
Cardoso
Carvajal
Carrera
+Casimires
+Caso
Castañón
Ceballos
+Cedillo
Cerda
+Cervera
+Colin
Cordero
Cornejo
+Cortina
Corral
Cossío
+Covarrubias
Crespo
Cuéllar
Cueto
Curiel
Chacón
Dávalos
Delgadillo
+Dorantes
Duarte
Dueñas
Echeverría
Elías
+Elizondo
+Enciso
Escalona
+Escamilla
+Escobedo
Escudero
Esparza
+Espino
Estévez
Ferrer
+Fragoso
Frías
Fonseca
Galán
+Galicia
Galvez
Gamboa
Garay
+Garibay
Garrido
+Godínez
Granados
+Guadarrama
Guillén
Haro
Heredia
Hinojosa
+Hoyo
Hoyos
Ibáñez
+Iglesia
Iglesias
Izquierdo
Jaramillo
Jordán
+Jurado
+Kuri
Landa
+Larios
Lazarte
Leal
Ledesma
+Legorreta
Leyva
Lemus
Levy
Lezama
+Limón
Linares
Lugo
+Llano
+Madrigal
Mancera
+Mariscal
Mata
+Mateos
Maya
Meléndez
Mena
Mendizával

Menéndez
Meneses
Merino
Mijares
Millán
Montero
Montiel
Montoya
Morán
+Munguía
+Murguia
Murillo
+Najera
Navarrete
Negrete
Ocampo
Ojeda
Olguín
+Ornales
Oropeza
Osorio
Otero
Palma
+Panigua
Pardo
Paredes
+Pastrana
Paz
Pedroza
Peláez
+Peniche
Peralta
Pimentel
Piña
+Pliego
Portilla
Portillo
Porras
Prado
Puente
Pulido
Quezada
Quijano
Quintero
Reina
Reynoso
Rendón
Rico
Rincón
Robledo
Rojo
Román
Romano
Rosa
Rueda
Saavedra
+Sámano
Santamaría
Santana
Santiago
+Santoyo
Sarabia
Saucedo
Sepúlveda
Serna
Sevilla
Solano
Solórzano
+Sordo
Soriano
Sotomayor
Sousa
Tamayo
+Tamez
Tejada
Tello
Terán
Toledo
Tovar
Trujillo
+Ugalde
Ulloa
Urbina
Valero
Vallejo
Varela
Velarde
Venegas
Vergara
Vidal
Vilches
+Villapando
Villar
+Zaldívar
Zamudio
Zapata
Zepeda
+Zertuche
+Zetina
Zorrilla

List E

(N=302)

Abad
+Aburto
+Achar
+Adame
+Aguado
Águila
+Ahedo
Ahumada
+Aja
+Alcaráz
Alemán
Alfaro
Almada
Almaraz
Almeida
Allende
Amaya
+Amor
+Ampudia
+Ancona
+Anguiano
+Antón
Aparicio
+Araiza
Aramburú
Arcos
Armendariz
+Armenta
Arteaga
+Arvizu
+Arzate
+Arreola
Arrieta
Arriola
Avalos
Baca

+Bañuelos
+Barcena
+Barcenas
Barón
Barra
+Barranco
Barreda
Barrientos
+Bejar
+Beristain
Bobadilla
+Borballa
+Bretón
+Bribiesca
Briones
Brito
Buendía
+Buenrostro
Burgos
Bustos
Cabello
Cáceres
+Cacho
+Calva
+Calvillo
+Calleja
+Camarillo
Campero
Campo
Campuzano
Canseco
+Caraza
+Carral
Carreño
+Carreón
Casanova
+Castelazo
Castilla
+Castrejón
+Cejudo
Celis
+Celorio
Cerón
Ceballos
Cid
Cobos
+Collado
+Coria
Cuesta
Cueva
+Chapa
+Chavarría
+Daniel
+Diego
Durand
Echevarría
Elizalde
+Espíndola
+Esponda
España
+Esqueda
Fajardo
Falcón
Farías
+Félix
Ferreira
Fierro
Gaitán
+Gama
Gámez
Garcés
+Góngora
Gordillo
+Grajales
Guajardo
+Gudiño
+Huitrón
+Guizar
Haddad
+Hararí
+Hermosilla
+Herrejón
+Herrería
+Herrerías
Herrero
+Hierro
+Huesca
+Ibarrola
+Iturbe
+Itúrbide
Iturriaga
Izaguirre
Jaime
+Jaimes
Jara
+José
+Junco
Laguna
+Lagunes
+Lamadrid
Lara
+Laris
+Lascuarín
Lastra
Lavín
Lazcano
Lazo
+Lebrija
+Lechuga
+Legarreta
+Liceaga
Lima
+Lomeli
Lorenzo
+Loyo
Loyola
Lugo
+Llamas
Macedo
+Madero
+Madrazo
Madrid
+Magallanes
+Malo
Mancilla
+Manjarrez
Manrique
+Manzanilla
Manzano
Marcos
+Margaín
+María
+Marrón
Marroquín
Mayer
Mazza
+Medellín
Medrano
Melgar
Mendiola
Meyer
Michel
Mier
+Mizrahi

+Moctezuma
+Moguel
Moncada
+Montemayor
Miller
Monterrubio
Moral
Mota
Moya
Muñiz
Narváez
Niño
+Novelo
Olea
Oliver
Olivera
+Oliveros
Olmos
+Ontoveros
+Ordaz
Orellana
+Oseguerra
Oviedo
Páez
Palacio
Palomino
Pantoja
Parada
Pastor
Pavón
Peñalosa
+Peón
Perea
+Pereda
Peredo
+Pichardo
Pino
Pinto
Pizarro
Plata
Posada
Pozo
Preciado
Puga
Quevedo
+Quintanar
Quintanilla
Quiñones
Quiroga
Real
+Reballo
Rebolledo
+Rebollo
Revilla
Rey
Riquelme
Riva
+Riveroll
Rizo
Roa
Roca
+Rosado
+Saad
+Saldivar
Sanabria
San Martín
Santamaría
Santibañez
+Santiesteban
Santillán
+San Vicente
+Sentíes
Simón
+Soverón
+Solana
Soria
Sotelo
Tavera
+Tawil
+Teja
+Templo
+Tena
Tenorio
Terrazas
Tinajero
Tinoco
Tirado
Toro
+Trueba
Ugarte
+Ultramarinos
Unda
Uriarte
+Urquiza
Urrutia
+Valadéz
Valverde
Valladares
+Valles
Vela
+Verdusco
Vertíz
+Vidales
Vigil
Villagómez
Villagrán
Villamil
+Villasana
Villavicencio
Villazón
Villena
Vivanco
+Viveros
+Zaga
Zambrano
Zayas
+Zendejas
Zenteno
+Zermeño
Zúñiga
Zurita

APPENDIX IV-9 Priority Lists of Apellidos for Montevideo[1]

List A[2]

(N=12)

Álvarez
Castro
Díaz
Fernández
González
López
Martínez
Pereira
Pérez
Rodríguez
Varela
Vásquez

List B

(N=50)

Acosta
Aguirre
Alonso
Barreiro
Bianchi
Blanco
Cabrera
Calvo
Cardoso
Correa
+De León
Delgado
+De los Santos
Domínguez
Durán
Ferreira
García
Hernández
Iglesias
Lorenzo
Machado
Márquez
Medina
Méndez
Moral
Morales
Moreira
Moreno
Muñoz
Núñez
Olivera
Otero
Piñeyro
Ramos
Rey
Reyes
Rivas
Rivero
Romero
Rossi
Ruiz
Sánchez
Silva
+Silveira
Sosa
Suárez
Torres
Vidal
Vila
Villar

List C

(N=150)

+Abal
Abella
Acevedo
Acuña
+Aguerre
Aguiar
+Alves
Alzamora
Antelo
Arias
+Arocena
Barvieri
Barrios
Bello
Benítez
Bermúdez

---

[1] These lists give the 518 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone directory of Montevideo, Uruguay.

[2] List A contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 518 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

+These names are unique to this city. N=167

Bonilla
+Bonino
Bruno
Camacho
Campos
+Cancela
Cánepa
Carballo
Carbone
Carrasco
Carrera
Casal
Casas
Castiglioni
Castillo
+Caviglia
Colombo
+Collazo
Costas
+Cotelo
Cruz
+Curbelo
Chiesa
De la Fuente
Delfino
Díez
Duarte
Echeverría
Espósito
Estévez
Etcheverry
Fariña
Ferrando
Ferraro
Ferreiro
Ferrer
Flórez
Fontana
Fraga
Franco
Freire
Fuentes
Galli
Gallo
Garrido
Gatti
Gil
+Gioraldo
Gómez
Guerra
Hermida
Herrera
Ibarra
+Laborde
Lamas
Lema
Mariño
Martín
Mas
+Mato
+Mattos
Mazza
Mendoza
Menéndez
Mesa
Migues
Miranda
Molina
Molinari
Montero
Montes
Navarro
Nieto
Ortiz
Pacheco
+Panizza
Pardo
Parodi
+Pastorino
Patrón
Paz
Pazos
Peirano
+Peluffo
Pena
Peña
Perdomo
Perrone
Pintos
+Piriz
Podestá
+Ponce de León
Pons
Posse
Prieto
Puig
Queirolo
+Rama
Ramírez
Repetto
+Revello
Rial
Ríos
Risso
Rocca
+Rovira
Rubio
Salvo
Sanguinetti
San Martín
Santos
Sanz
Saravia
Seonane
Serra
+Sica
Sierra
+Silvera
Solarí
Soler
Soto
Souto
+Tejera
Terán
+Terra
Valdés
Valverde
+Vallarino
Vega
Vera
+Vieira
+Vignoli
Zunino

List D

(N=157)

Aguilar
Alfonzo
+Algorta
Almeida
+Amaro
+Amores
Andrade
Arteaga
Artigas
+Artola
+Baccino
Bacigalupi
+Bado
Balbi
Barboza
Barrera
Barreto
Basso
+Bazzano
+Betancor
Bernasconi
+Berro
+Bonifacio
+Bonomi
Borges
Bosch
Botta
Braga
Brito
+Brum
+Bruzzone
Caballero
Cabezaz
Cáceres
Calcagno
+Camaño
Cano
+Caorsi
Capurro
Carbajal
Carbonell
Casella
Castelli
Ceballos
+Cibils
+Comesaña
Conti
Coppola
+Corbo
Cortés
+Couto
+Crosa
Cúneo
Devoto
+Doldán
+Dutra
Espinosa
+Facal
+Falco
Ferro
Fierro
+Figueredo
Figueroa
+Fossati
+Gadea
Galán
+Gallinal
Gandolfo
+Garbarino
+Genta
Graña
+Hughes
Irigoyen
Jiménez
Kaplan
Lago
Lanza
+Lerena
Levy
+Levrero
Lezama
Linares
+Lista
Lombardi
Lombardo
+Luzardo
Martino
+Mautote
Miller
+Misa
+Montaldo
Mora
+Moratorio
+Mussio
+Nin
Nogueira
+Noya
Oliver
+Ottonello
Pagani
Paladino
Parada
Pascual
+Pedemonte
Pesce
+Piñerúa
Pizano
Porta
+Porro
Prado
+Puppo
Quintana
Raffo
Raggio
Ricci
Rico
Rizzo
+Robaina
Rojo
Romano
Rosso
Ruggiero
Saavedra
Sacco
Salgado
+Salgueiro
Salomón
Santoro
+Sassón
+Savio
+Scarone
+Sena
Serrano
+Servetti
Simón
+Siri

Souza
+Speranza
+Tabárez
+Techera
+Tellechea
Toledo
+Torrano
+Tosi
Trigo
Trujillo
Valle
Velásquez
Vicente
Villalba
Villamil
+Viña
Viola
Yáñez
+Zaffaroni
+Zas

List E

(N=149)

+Abellanda
Abreau
+Aicardy
+Álbano
Alberti
Almada
+Amestoy
+Amoroso
Antúnez
+Arigón
Arregui
Arroyo
+Badano
+Baldomir
Banchero
+Barlocco
+Barreira
+Batista
Beltrán
+Bellini
Berger
+Berta
+Berrutti
Bianco
+Bocage
+Borras
+Borrazás
Bravo
Brea
+Britos
Brum
+Buela
Burgos
+Burgueño
Cabral
+Cal
+Canabal
+Carlebaro
+Carnelli
+Carvalho
+Carrara
+Carrau
Castellanos
+Cerviño
+Comas
Cosentino
+Crespo
Cuello
Del Campo
Del Castillo
Del Río
De Sousa
+Dodera
Echevarría
+Etchegaray
Firpo
+Folle
Font
+Franchi
Garibaldi
+Gambetta
Garmendia
+Giorello
Greco
Guerrero
Guido
Gutiérrez
Herrero
Ibáñez
+Lagomarsino
+Lapido
Larrañaga
Latorre
Leal
Lemos
+Levy
Lima
+Loureiro
Lucas
+Maeso
+Magariños
Manríquez
+Marenco
Marrero
Mata
Mayer
+Mondino
+Montans
Montañés
Monteverde
Mosquera
Muñiz
Musso
Nápoli
+Novo
Novoa
Ojeda
Osorio
+País
Paredes
+Pascale
Patiño
+Patrone
+Pera
+Pereiro
Perera
Pinto
+Pírez
+Pitamiglio
+Pizzorno
Poggi
Portela

+Quartino
+Regueira
+Regueiro
+Ribeiro
Ricaurte
+Riet
Rinaldi
+Roig
Rojas
+Rolando
Román
Rosa
Rosas
Sáez
Santana
+Sapiro
+Scalone
+Scasso
+Secco
Seijas
+Seré
+Sienra
+Soca
Solís
Solórzano
Sotelo
+Tomé
Traverso
+Trias
+Umpiérrez
Urrutia
Vargas
Villa
Villanueva
Vitale
Zabala
Zorrilla

APPENDIX IV-10 Priority Lists of Apellidos for Quito[1]

List A[2]

(N=28)

Almeida
Álvarez
Andrade
+Burbano
Cevallos
+Chiriboga
Dávila
Espinosa
Flórez
García
Gómez
González
Guerrero
Gutiérrez
Herrera
Hidalgo
Jaramillo
López
Maldonado
Martínez
Muñoz
Pérez
Proaño
Rodríguez
Salazar
Sánchez
Torres
+Yepes

List B

(N=66)

Acosta
Aguirre
Alarcón
Arias
Borjas
Cabezaz
Calderón
Cárdenas
Carrera
Castro
Córdoba
Cruz
Chaves
Dávalos
De la Torre
Díaz
Donoso
+Egas
Endara
Enríquez
Fernández
Freyre
Garcés
+Guarderas
Guerra
+Jácome
+Jarrín
Jiménez
Larrea
Lazo
León
Mena
Molina
+Moncayo
+Montalvo
Mora
Morales
Moreno
Mosquera
Naranjo
Narváez
Noboa
Ortiz
Paredes
Paz
+Pazmiño
+Peñaherra
Pinto
Ponce
Ramos
Reyes
Rivadeneira
Romero
Ruiz
Salgado
Serrano
Silva
Suárez
Vallejo
+Vascónez

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[1] These lists give the 555 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone directory of Quito, Ecuador.

[2] List A contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 555 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

+These names are unique to this city. N=172

Vásquez
Velasco
+Villacreses
+Viteri
Yanez
Zambrano

List C
(N=122)

Aguilar
+Albán
+Albuya
Altamirano
Alvarado
Araújo
+Arboleda
Arcos
Arellano
+Argüello
Arroyo
Ávila
Avilés
Ayala
Baca
Baquero
Barriga
Bastidas
Beltrán
Benítez
Bonilla
Bravo
+Bucheli
Bueno
+Buitrón
Bustamante
Cabrera
Cadena
Camacho
Carrillo
Carrión
Castellanos
Castillo
Cisneros
+Cobo
Contreras
Cornejo
Coronel
Corral
Correa
Crespo
Cueva
Delgado
+Del Pazo
Domínguez
Dueñas
Duque
Durán
Echevarría
+Eguez
+Erazo
Escobar
+Estrella
+Fabara
Falconi
Franco
Galarza
Gallegos
Garzón
+Granja
Guevara
Guzmán
Hernández
Iturralde
+Izurrieta
+Jijón
Luna
+Mancheno
Mantilla
Medina
Mejía
+Mera
Merino
+Miño
Miranda
Montenegro
Montero
Moscoso
Moya
Navas
Nieto
Núñez
Ordóñez
Ortega
Padilla
Puente
Ramírez
Recalde
+Ribadeneira
Rivera
+Robalino
Rojas
Román
+Rosero
+Ruales
Rueda
Sáenz
Sandoval
Santos
Sevilla
Sosa
Tamayo
Tapia
Tobar
Troya
Vaca
Valdivieso
Vargas
Vega
Vela
Velásquez
+Velástegui
Vergara
+Villacís
Villagómez
Villalba
Villavicencio
+Vinueza
Zabala
+Zambudine
Zapata
Zurita

List D

(N=158)

+Aguinaga
Albornoz
Alvear
Araúz
Arévalo
Armas
Armendariz
Arteaga
+Arteta
Astudillo
+Autestia
+Ayora
Báez
Bahamonde
+Banderas
Barahona
Barba
Barragán
Barreiro
Barrera
+Batallas
+Bayas
Becerra
+Benalcázar
+Bermeo
Betancourt
Boada
Bolaños
Brito
Burgos
+Burneo
Caicedo
Calero
+Calisto
+Campana
+Campaña
Campuzano
+Canelos
Carvajal
+Casares
Castañeda
Cepeda
Cifuentes
+Coba
Cordero
+Cordovez
Cortés
+Custode
Chacón
Checa
+Darquea
Del Castillo
+Del Hierro
Escalante
Escudero
+Espín
+Estupiñán
Fierro
Figueroa
Flor
Fuentes
+Gabela
Galarraga
Gallardo
+Gangoneta
Garrido
+Gavilanes
Gordillo
+Gordón
Granda
+Grijalba
+Guayazamín
+Guerrón
Guillén
Haro
+Herdoiza
Heredia
Hinojosa
Holguín
Hurtado
Ibarra
Jara
+Játiva
+Jervis
Landazuri
Lara
Larco
Larenas
Leiva
+Lizarzaburú
Loayza
Loza
Llerena
Marín
Márquez
Maya
Meneses
Merizalde
Mogollón
Monge
+Montúfar
+Moréano
+Morejón
+Muerragui
+Murillo
Navarro
Navarrete
+Oleas
+Orbe
Orellana
Orozco
Pacheco
+Pallares
Pareja
Parra
+Pasquel
Patiño
Peña
Peñafiel
+Posantez
Pino
Portilla
Pozo
Prado
Puga
+Racines
Reinoso
Rendón
+Ríofrio
Rivas
Robayo
Romo
Ron
Rosales
Samaniego
Santamaría

Segovia
Solano
Soria
Soto
Sotomayor
Tello
Tinajero
Toledo
Toro
Trujillo
Ulloa
Uribe
+Valarezo
+Vasco
+Veintinilla
Vélez
Vera
+Verdesoto
+Villacres
+Villamar
Vivanco
+Vizcaíno

List E

(N=181)

Abad
Abarca
Acuña
Aguayo
Aguilera
Alfaro
Alzamora
+Amorín
+Armijos
+Arroba
Balarezo
+Baldeón
+Balseca
+Barona
+Basantes
Bejarano
Bedolla
Bilbao
Briones
Buendía
Cáceres
+Cajiao
+Calveche
Calle
Campos
Cano
+Cañadas
+Cañizares
Carcelén
+Cartagenova
Carrasco
+Cazar
Cedeño
Cervantes
Cobos
Coello
Coloma
+Constante
Corrales
+Costales
+Chediak
Eguiguren
Estrada
+Ferri
+Fiallos
Fonseca
+Galiano
Galindo
Galvez
Gallo
Gamboa
+Gándara
+Gaybor
Godoy
+Gómezjurado
+Gross
+Guamán
+Guaña
+Guijarro
Herrero
+Hervas
+Hidrobo
Hinostroza
+Icaza
+Idrobo
Illanez
Irigoyen
+Iza
Izquierdo
Jáuregui
+Kohn
+Landeta
Ledesma
Lozada
+Lovato
Lucero
+Lupera
+Luzurriaga
Madrid
+Mancero
+Manosalba
Manrique
Manzano
Mata
Melo
Mendizával
+Mesías
+Montesdeoca
Moral
Morán
+Moreta
Muller
+Murgueytio
Neira
+Nicolalde
+Nolivos
+Norona
Obando
Ochoa
Ojeda
Oliva
Olmedo
+Ona
+Ontaneda
+Oquendo
+Ormaza
+Ortuño
Osorio

Otero
Oviedo
Palacio
Pastor
Pavón
Pazos
Peralta
+Pico
Piedra
+Polanco
+Pólit
Porras
+Posso
Poveda
+Punina
Quevedo
Quintana
Quintero
Quiroz
+Raza
+Rea
Real
+Revelo
Ríos
+Ripalda
Robles
Rodas
Saa
Saavedra
Salcedo
+Salguero
Salinas
+Sampedro
Santacruz
Santana
Santander
+Santiana
Santillán
+Saona
Sarmiento
+Sarzoza
Sierra
Solá
+Suasnavas
Tejada
+Terneus
+Tipán
+Toapanca
Toscano
Troncoso
+Tufiño
Unda
+Uquillos
Urbina
+Urresta
+Utreras
+Vacas
Valdéz
Valverde
Valladares
+Vallas
Valle
+Varea
+Veloz
Villafuerte
Villamarín
Villegas
+Villota
+Vivar
Vivas
+Vizueta
+Yeroni
Zúñiga

APPENDIX IV-11 Priority Lists of Apellidos for Santiago[1]

List A[2]

(N=29)

Álvarez
Bravo
Castro
Contreras
Díaz
Espinosa
Fernández
García
Gómez
González
Gutiérrez
López
Martínez
Morales
Muñoz
Pérez
Ramírez
Reyes
Rodríguez
Rojas
Ruiz
Sánchez
Sepúlveda
Silva
Soto
Torres
Valdés
Valenzuela
Vergara

List B

(N=76)

Aguirre
Ahumada
Arancibia
+Aravena
+Araya
+Arriagada
+Baeza
Barros
Bustos
Cáceres
Campos
Carrasco
Castillo
Cerda
+Concha
Cortés
Correa
Cruz
De la Fuente
Domínguez
Donoso
Echeverría
Escobar
Figueroa
Flórez
Fuentes
+Fuenzalida
Gallardo
Godoy
Guzmán
Hernández
Herrera
Hurtado
Infante
Jara
Jiménez
Lagos
+Larrain
León
+Letelier
Lira
Marín
Miranda
Molina
Montero
Moreno
Navarro
Núñez
Olivares
Orellana
Ortiz
Palma
Peña
Pinto
Pizarro
+Poblete
Prieto
Riquelme
Rivera
Romero

---

[1] These lists give the 668 apellidos most frequently found in the telephone directory of Santiago, Chile.

[2] List A contains the most frequently found apellidos and accounts for 25% of the population represented by the 668 names in this Appendix. By adding List B 50% of the population is included. By adding Lists C, D, and E we account for 75%, 90% and 100% of this population respectively.

+These names are unique to this city. N=240

Rubio
Saavedra
Salas
Salazar
Salinas
Tapia
Toro
Ugarte
+Undurraga
Urrutia
+Urzua
Vargas
Vásquez
+Vial
Vidal
Zúñiga

List C
(N=151)

Acevedo
Acuña
Aguilera
Alarcón
+Aldunate
Alfaro
Alonso
Alvarado
Andrade
Arce
Arellano
Arenas
Arias
Avendaño
Barahona
Barrera
Barrientos
Barrios
+Bascuñán
Berríos
Blanco
Briones
Burgos
Bustamante
Cabello
Cabrera
Calderón
Calvo
+Calzados
Canales
+Cañas
Carvajal
+Carvaldo
Carreño
Cifuentes
+Claro
Cornejo
Costa
+Covarrubias
+Cristi
Cuevas
Chávez
+De la Maza
Del Campo
Del Río
Durán
+Errázuriz
Eyzaguirre
Farías
Ferrer
+Gaete
+Gajardo
Galvez
Garcés
Garrido
+Grez
Guerra
Guerrero
Henríquez
Hidalgo
Ibáñez
Ibarra
Illanes
+Inostroza
Izquierdo
Jaramillo
+Jorquera
+Labbé
Lara
La Torre
Leiva
+Lobos
+Lorca
Maldonado
+Manríquez
+Marchant
Mardoxies
Márquez
Martín
+Maturana
Medina
Mena
Méndez
Meneses
Merino
Meza
Montes
Mora
+Moraga
Morán
Moya
Mujica
Muller
Navarrete
Ojeda
+Opazo
Ortega
+Ortúzar
Osorio
Ossa
Ovalle
+Oyarzún
Pacheco
Palacios
Parade
Paredes
Parra
+Pavez
Pino
Ponce
Prado
Quesada
Quintana
Quiroz
Ramos
+Retamal
Ríos
Rivas
Román
Sáez

Salgado
Sandoval
+Sanhueza
San Martín
Santa María
Santander
+Santelices
Serrano
Solarí
Sotomayor
Suárez
Tagle
Toledo
Troncoso
Ureta
Valdivia
Valdivieso
+Varas
Varela
Velasco
Venegas
+Vicuña
Videla
Villalobos
Villanueva
Villarroel
Vivanco
Yáñez
+Yrarrazabal
Zamora
Zamorano

List D

(N=190)

Abarca
Acosta
+Aedo
Aguilar
+Álamos
Albornoz
Alcalde
Alegría
+Alessandrini
Allende
+Alliende
+Amunátegui
+Anguita
Aranda
+Araneda
+Aránguiz
Arteaga
Arredondo
Arroyo
+Astaburruaga
+Astorga
Astudilla
Ávila
+Awad
Ayllón
+Azócar
+Balmaceda
Barraza
Barriga
Becerra
+Becker
+Benavente
Benavides
Benítez
Bianchi
+Bórquez
Briceño
+Bunster
Caballero
Cabezaz
+Café
+Camus
Candia
+Canessa
Cárdenas
Carmona
Caro
Carrillo
Casanova
Castaño
+Catalán
Ceballos
+Celedón
Celis
Céspedes
Cid
+Cisternas
Cohen
+Contador
Cubillos
Chacón
Chaparro
Dávila
+De la Barra
+De la Cerda
+Del Canto
Delgado
+Del Solar
Del Valle
Díez
+Droguett
Duarte
+Echenique
Eguiguren
+Elgueta
+Encina
Escudero
Espejo
+Faúndes
Fernandini
Fierro
Fischer
+Fontecilla
Frías
+Fuentealba
+Gacitúa
+Galleguillos
Gamboa
+Gana
Garay
+Gatica
Gil
+Hermosilla
+Herreros
+Hevia
+Hormozábal
Huerta
Iglesias
Iturriaga
+Jofré
Katz
+Labarca
+Labra
Lama

Larenas
Lavín
+Lecaros
Levy
Leyton
+Lillo
+Lizana
Loyola
+Lyon
+Madariaga
Madrid
+Manzur
+Marambio
+Matte
+Mella
Mendoza
+Mery
Meyer
Millán
Montecinos
Montenegro
+Munita
+Munizaga
+Nazar
Neira
+Neumann
Nieto
Novoa
Olea
Olguín
Oliva
Olivos
Orrego
+Ossadón
Pardo
Pereira
Pineda
+Pinochet
Piña
Plaza
Pozo
+Puelma
Quinteros
Quiroga
+Ravera
Rebolledo
+Riesco
Roa
Robles
Rojo
Romo
Rosales
Rosenberg
+Rozas
+Ruz
Sáenz
Santacruz
Santibañez
Santos
Segovia
Segura
Solar
Solís
+Soza
Tobar
+Ubilla
Ulloa
Urbina
+Valdebenito
Valderrama
Valencia
Valle
Vallejos
Vega
Velásquez
+Veliz
Vera
Vilches
Villegas
+Vives
+Zañartu
Zapata
+Zarala
+Zaror
+Zegeros
Zunino

List E

(N=222)

Abad
+Abarzúa
Abreau
+Abumohor
+Abusleme
Aguayo
Agüero
+Aguiló
+Alcayaga
+Alemparte
Aliaga
+Almarza
Altamirano
Alvear
+Amenábar
Ampuero
Angulo
Antúnez
+Aracena
+Araos
Arévalo
+Argandoña
+Aristía
+Armijo
Artigas
+Arrau
+Arriaza
Arrieta
+Asenjo
Avalos
+Avaria
Avilés
+Badilla
Bahamonde
+Bahamondes
+Balbontín
+Baltra
+Bañados
+Baraona
Barra
+Barría
Basso
+Bastías
+Basulto
+Beas
+Belmar
Beltrán
Bello

Berger
Bernales
+Besa
+Besoaín
+Bezanilla
Bobadilla
Brito
+Bruce
+Bruna
Bueno
+Bulnes
+Busquets
+Cádiz
+Callejas
Campuzano
+Cancino
Cano
Carbonell
+Cárcamo
+Casanueva
Casas
Castañeda
+Cavada
+Caviedes
Cepeda
+Cereceda
Cerón
Corona
+Cruzat
Cuadra
Chamorro
+Davis
+De la Cruz
+De la Cuadra
+De la Vega
+Del Pino
+Del Pedregal
+Del Villar
+Doren
Dueñas
+Echavarría
+Espina
Esquivel
Estévez
+Fabres
Fajardo
+Feliú
Ferrari
Ferraro
+Fredes
+Galaz
Gallegos
+Gandarillas
+Gárate
+Garretón
+Gazmuri
+Giacamán
+Goycoolea
+Gracia
+Grau
+Greene
Guajardo
Guevara
+Gumuchio
Haddad
Hinojosa
+Honorato
+Humeres
+Ilabaca
Iñiguez
+Jadue
+Jarpa
+Jerez
Jordán
Juárez
+Konapp
+Larrondo
Lazcano
Leal
Lemus
+Luco
Llanos
Llona
Mancilla
+Mendiola
Meléndez
+Menares
Menéndez
Mesa
+Moller
+Monreal
+Montalva
+Morandé
+Morel
+Morgado
Moyano
+Nagel
Naranjo
+Nazal
Negrete
+Norambuena
+Olabarría
Olmedo
+Ordenes
+Osses
Otero
+Oyadanel
Parodi
+Parraguez
Pascual
+Pastene
Peñalosa
Peralta
Pimentel
+Portales
+Prat
Puga
Puig
Quevedo
Quintanilla
+Ravanal
+Recabarren
+Retamales
+Reveco
+Risopatrón
Rivadeneira
Rocha
Rosas
+Rosende
Rossel
Rossi
Saa
+Sabat
+Sagredo
Salamanca
Salcedo
+Saldías
Salvo
+San Fuentes
Santana
+Santís
Sanz
Sarmiento
+Seguel

Serra
Sierra
Simón
Soler
+Tala
+Telías
Téllez
+Tocornal
Torrealba
Trujillo
+Urra
+Veloso
Ventura
+Vicencio
Vila
+Villablanca
Villagran
+Villalón
Villar
+Villaseca
Villavicencio
+Yarur
+Yavar
Zambrano
Zamudio
Zárate
Zelada
Zenteno
Zepeda
Zuleta

APPENDIX V A Methodological Note on Priority Lists of Names

We discovered in our field observations that the Americans needed to expand their vocabulary of personal names to facilitate social relations with Latin Americans. But this seemed to be a formidable task when we found that there were over 30,000 apellidos and about 3,000 nombres in current use in Latin America. It became obvious that the only practical solution was to find a list of the high-frequency names selected from those in current use.

In our search for existing priority lists, we discovered that although lists of Spanish names can be found in Spanish-English Dictionaries and in some Spanish language texts, these are usually only first names, with no attempt to include the surnames. These lists of first names do not exceed 300 for both male and female names, yet our research shows that a list of even 500 first names does not nearly cover those currently used in Latin America. Also, among the 300 or fewer nombres usually listed are many that are rarely used in Latin America such as Arquímedes, Eustaquio, Jenofonte, Nabucodonosor, Salustio, Sigismundo, Veremundo. On the other hand such commonly used names as Héctor, Oscar, Raúl, and Víctor, which are among the 20 most popular male names in Latin America, are omitted.[1] It is never clearly specified how these lists are derived. Also, these traditional lists do not give equal weight to the feminine names. For example, the latest Velázquez Dictionary lists 196 male and only 102 female nombres. Yet there is no evidence that there are any fewer female nombres in use in Latin America today.

Such lists are neither representative, comprehensive, nor systematically selected by priority. On the other hand there are a few specialized dictionaries of names which are comprehensive, but they do not provide any basis upon which to select from among the thousands of names. Also, although there are dictionaries of nombres which give fairly adequate coverage,[1] there are no comprehensive dictionaries for apellidos and those that exist[2] do not assign any priority for the popularity of names in Latin America.

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[1] For example, Mariano Velázquez de la Cadena (et al) New Revised Velázquez Spanish and English Dictionary, New York: 1966, pp. 695-696

We had to construct our own priority lists selected from the names of over 1,700,000 people listed in the telephone directories of 10 national capitals in Latin America.

Representativeness of the sample. The population which we want to represent is (a) the Spanish speaking people, (b) of the middle class, (c) in urban Latin America. The purpose underlying these three criteria is to represent the Latin American a North American is most likely to contact directly. The importance of the middle class as a channel of international or cross-cultural communication is stated well by John P. Gillin, who says:

> "Its members, the intellectuals and professionals, are the articulate people who speak to the outside world for Latin America, and the outside world must speak to Latin American through them. And despite their heterogeneity and other problems ... the middle groups constitute beyond doubt the segment of society most in touch with the modern world, most susceptible to influences for change, and most potent in the internal and international affairs of their own nations."[3]

In order to represent only the Spanish speaking peoples we eliminated the capital cities of Brazil, British Guiana, French Guiana and Surinam. Also due to the problems of obtaining telephone directories for Central American countries, we were forced to omit Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. However, the omission of these six countries represents only about 5% of the total population of Latin America and less than 10% of the total population in the Spanish speaking countries.

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[1] For example, Gutierre Tibón, Diccionario Etimológico Comparado de Nombres Propios de Personas, Méjico: Unión Tipográfica Editorial Hispano Americana, 1965.

[2] For example, Alfred Souto Feijoo, Apellidos Hispanoamericanos, Madrid: Seler, 1957; and Gutierre Tibón, Onomástica Hispanoamericana, Méjico: Unión Tipográfica Editorial Hispano Americana, 1961.

[3] John P. Gillin, "Some Guideposts for Policy," Social Change in Latin America, New York: Harper & Bros., 1960, p.26.

In an attempt to evaluate the extent to which the capital city telephone directories represent urban middle class Latin Americans we must keep in mind that in Latin America a national capital city contains a much larger portion of the total population of the country than in the U.S. As shown in Table 4, Column A, on the next page the proportion of the total population of the country found in the capital city ranges from 8% for Quito, to 45% for Montevideo. The average portion of the population found in the capital cities for the 10 countries is 19% as compared to the U.S. where only 0.43% of the country's population is found in Washington, D.C. In the U.S. capital cities for each of the states are usually relatively small compared to major industrial cities in that same state. For example, New York City has 46% of the State's population; but Albany, the capital, has only about 8%. Los Angeles has about 16% of California's population while Sacramento, the capital, has about 1%. On the contrary the Latin American capital city is almost without exception the largest city in the country.

Since we are interested in the extent to which the urban population of each country is represented, we have calculated the figure for the proportion of the urban population of each country found in the capital city. This is given in Column B of Table 4. As shown by the unweighted average of this column, exactly one third of the urban population of these 10 countries is found in the capital cities.

Of course not all of the population of the capital cities is middle class. One of the best single indicators of middle class status in Latin America is the possession of a telephone. This contrasts sharply with the United States where most of

Table 4

Percentage of each country's total population, urban population, and telephones found in each capital city, plus the proportion of total urban population growth due to immigration.

	Capital City	% of total pop. (A)	% of urban pop. (B)	% of telephones (C)	% of urban growth (D)
1.	Asunción (Paraguay)	16	45	54	55
2.	Bogotá (Colombia)	11	28	52	68
3.	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	31	50	54	a
4.	Caracas (Venezuela)	19	35	61	71
5.	Lima (Perú)	13	35	45	a
6.	Mexico City (Mexico)	8	19	26	42
7.	Montevideo (Uruguay)	45	a	80	a
8.	La Paz (Bolivia)	10	28	81	a
9.	Quito (Ecuador)	8	26	62	a
10.	Santiago (Chile)	27	44	55	47
	Unweighted averages	19%	33%	57%	57%

[a] Information not available

Column A: Both the numerator and denominator for this percentage were obtained from Norris B. Lyle and Richard A. Calman, (eds.) *Statistical Abstract of Latin America*, University of California at Los Angeles, Latin American Center, 1965.

Column B: The figures for the proportion of the total poplation of each country which is urban upon which these figures were calculated was obtained from Alexander T. Edelmann, *Latin American Government and Politics*, Homewood, Illinois: The Dorsey Press, 1965, p. 79.

Column C: *Op. cit.* Lyle & Calman

Column D: *Op. cit.* Edelman, p. 81.

the lower socio-economic class also have telephones. The fact that the middle class in Latin America is concentrated in the large capital cities is clearly demonstrated in Column C of Table 4 which shows that the proportion of each country's total telephones found in the capital city varies from 26% in Mexico City to 81% in La Paz, Bolivia. On the average for these ten countries 57% of all the telephones are found in a single city.

Even if we grant that the capital city telephone population might contain 57% or more of the middle class in the country, we still need to make some estimate of whether the population of the capital city might not be a cultural island (with respect to the family name represented) isolated from the rest of the country. Even though there may be considerable economic isolation and lack of communication between the capital and the outlying areas, this does not result in the absence of certain names in the capital which are prevalent in the smaller towns, because Latin American capital cities grow mainly by migration from outlying areas. Although quantitative measures of this migration are not available of for all Latin American countries, we are able to report the percentage of urban population growth due to in-migration for five of the ten cities in our sample. This is reported in Column D of Table 4.

All of the indirect measures of the degree to which our capital city telephone directory population represents the Spanish-speaking, middle class, urban population seem to add up to support the idea that the sample is highly representative, especially with regard to the inclusion of the total range of currently used names. It might be less representative with regard to the precise order of popularity of the names. At any rate these telephone books constitute the best single source of names of contemporary Spanish-speaking, urban, middle-class Latin Americans.

Procedure for selecting names from the directories. Different methods of selection were used for nombres and for apellidos. In the case of the nombres we took a sample of

1,000 persons at random from each of the 10 directories giving a total sample of 10,000. For the *apellidos* we examined every one of the 5,020 pages in the 10 alphabetical directories and recorded every *apellido* which occurred more than 10 times per 100,000 names. Therefore, the minimum frequency needed for an *apellido* to be recorded would depend upon the total number of names appearing in a particular directory.[1]

This system of skimming off the most popular names from each city was necessary to reduce the labor by an estimated 75%. Then a sampling was done of these names which had *not* been included because they did not meet the minimum frequency criterion. On the basis of this sample it was estimated that the 2,840 most popular apellidos we had selected accounted for over 75%[2] of the telephone directory population. Approximately 27,000 additional *apellidos* would be required to cover the remaining 25% of the population.

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[1] The minimum frequencies were as follows: Asunción (3), Bogotá (20), Buenos Aires (95), Caracas (18), La Paz (3), Lima (7), Montevideo (19), Quito (5), Santiago (15) and Mexico City (20).

[2] This calculation is being checked by another method.

APPENDIX VI-1. Self-test on Spanish Personal Names[1]

RECOGNITION OF PARTS OF THE NOMBRE COMPLETO

Indicates the types of nouns in the list below using the following key:

F = First names (nombres)
S = Surnames (apellidos)
N = Neither

___ (1) Abandono
___ (2) Acevedo
___ (3) Adela
___ (4) Agustín
___ (5) Alejandrina
___ (6) Alejandro
___ (7) Angela
___ (8) Aníbal
___ (9) Armando
___(10) Aurora
___(11) Blanca
___(12) Blanco
___(13) Bustamante
___(14) César
___(15) Concepción
___(16) Consuelo
___(17) Cortés
___(18) Cruz
___(19) Dávila
___(20) Día
___(21) Díaz
___(22) Enrique
___(23) Felipe
___(24) Filomena
___(25) Francisca
___(26) Franco
___(27) García
___(28) Gonzalo
___(29) Guadalupe
___(30) Guillermo
___(31) Herrera
___(32) Ignacio
___(33) Jesús
___(34) Josefina
___(35) Lapa
___(36) Lara
___(37) Maruja
___(38) Mercedes
___(39) Miranda
___(40) Moreno
___(41) Navarro
___(42) Ortega
___(43) Padilla
___(44) Prado
___(45) Ramón
___(46) Raúl
___(47) Ríos
___(48) Rodillo
___(49) Rodríguez
___(50) Ruiz
___(51) Sánchez
___(52) Sergio
___(53) Soto
___(54) Susana
___(55) Tapón
___(56) Torres
___(57) Vega
___(58) Vicente
___(59) Yolanda
___(60) Zapata

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[1] The correct answers will be found in Appendix VI-2. If some of your answers are not correct, you should re-read that particular section of this chapter.

(61) GIVE THE APPROPRIATE SPANISH TERM TO DESIGNATE EACH PART OF THE NAME GIVEN BELOW

(f)
Srta. María Cristina Salcedo Martín
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(a) ____________ (b) ____________ (c) ____________
(d) ____________ (e) ____________ (f) ____________

(62) The appropriate form of direct address for the person named above would be: (Check all that are correct.)

___ (a) "Señorita de Martín"
___ (b) "Señorita Martín"
___ (c) "Señorita de Salcedo"
___ (d) "Señorita Salcedo"
___ (e) "Señorita María Cristina Salcedo"
___ (f) "Doña María"
___ (g) "Doña Salcedo"
___ (h) "Señorita Salcedo Martín"

DESIGNATE THE APPROPRIATE TERMS FOR EACH OF THE PARTS OF THE FULL NAME BELOW BY PLACING THE CORRECT LETTER IN EACH BLANK FOR ITEMS (63) THROUGH (66).

María Cristina García de Fernández
(a) (b) (c) (d)

___ (63) primer nombre
___ (64) patronymic apellido
___ (65) apellido de soltera
___ (66) apellido de casada

(67) Which of the following phrases are correct?

___ (a) "Buenos días, Doña María!"
___ (b) "Soy el Señor Vásquez."
___ (c) "Cómo está, Señor Torres?"
___ (d) "Muchísimas gracias, Doña Domínguez!"
___ (e) "La señora de Vargas es bella."
___ (f) "Por supuesto, Don Jorge!"
___ (g) "La Doña Isabela es mi tía."

(68) Indicate which of the following names in the form given are commonly used for men, women, both, or neither using the following key:

M - men
W - women
B - both
N - neither

___ (a) Blanca
___ (b) María
___ (c) Jorge
___ (d) Jesús
___ (e) Ángel

___ (f) Amparo
___ (g) Estrella
___ (h) Cristo
___ (i) Eva
___ (j) Adán

___ (k) Marina
___ (l) Esperanza
___ (m) María José
___ (n) José María
___ (o) Rosario
___ (p) Diablo

THE NOMBRE COMPLETO IN THE KINSHIP SYSTEM

(69) If Srta. Ana Cabrera León married Sr. Alejandro Otero Márquez, what would be the full names attached to the following persons.

(a) Wife: Sra. ______________________________
(b) Husband: Sr. ______________________________
(c) Son: Juanito ______________________________
(d) Daugh: Elvira ______________________________

(70) Which of the following pairs of persons could be first cousins?

___ (a) Carmen González Pardo + Ana García Pardo
___ (b) Juan Gómez Pardo + César Gómez López
___ (c) Jaime González Blanco + César Gómez López
___ (d) Juan González Pardo + Alejandro Vega Pardo

(71) If two first cousins are named Juan Gómez Pardo and Alejandro Vega Gómez, then which of the following are true?

___ (a) Juan's father and Alejandro's mother are brother and sister.
___ (b) Juan's father and Alejandro's father are brothers.
___ (c) Juan's mother and Alejandro's mother are sisters.
___ (d) Juan's mother and Alejandro's father are sister and brother.

ALPHABETIZATION OF FULL NAMES

(72) When a Spanish name is put in any alphabetized list, the order of the parts of the full-name must be re-arranged on the line. For example in English the name John Paul Jones becomes Jones, John Paul. Rearrange the Spanish names below to be alphabetized.

(a) Alberto Mendoza Márquez ____________________

(b) Ernesto Emilio Ramírez Otero ____________________

(c) María Cristina Peña León ____________________

(d) Margarita Soto de Vargas ____________________

(e) Manuela Eva Ramos de Reyes ____________________

(f) Ana Molina de Ríos y Vega ____________________

(g) Francisco Ruiz del Bosque ____________________

In each of the four groups of names below re-write the name for alphabetization as you did above; then indicate the appropriate alphabetical order by numbering the names from 1 to 5 in the blanks in front of the names. Alphabetize each group of five names separately.

(73) Group I

(a) ___ José Mario García González ____________________

(b) ___ Alberto García González ____________________

(c) ___ José García González ____________________

(d) ___ José Víctor García González ____________________

(e) ___ José Raúl García Bermúdez ____________________

(74) Group II

(a) ___ María Mendoza de Jiménez ____________________

(b) ___ Ana Quintero de Jiménez ____________________

(c) ___ Ana Cristina Romano de Jiménez ____________________

(d) ___ Ana María Romano de Jiménez ____________________

(e) ___ Ana Elena Vásquez de Jiménez ____________________

(75) Group III

(a) ___ Aníbal Correa Molina ______________________
(b) ___ Adolfo Gálvez Ríos ______________________
(c) ___ Alfredo Cortés Mendoza ______________________
(d) ___ Benjamín Gallardo Vega ______________________
(e) ___ Benito Delgado Guerrero ______________________

(76) Group IV

(a) ___ José Peñafiel Muñoz ______________________
(b) ___ Andrés Cháves Flórez ______________________
(c) ___ Roberto Penagos Martínez ______________________
(d) ___ Miguel Cruz Silva ______________________
(e) ___ Enrique Espinosa León ______________________

MEANING OF SPANISH NAMES

(77) Below are some common Spanish apellidos which are derived from nombres. Supply the nombre form of each in the blanks provided.

(a) Álvarez ____________
(b) Benítez ____________
(c) Díaz ____________
(d) Domínguez ____________
(e) Enríquez ____________
(f) Fernández ____________
(g) González ____________
(h) Hernández ____________
(i) López ____________
(j) Rodríguez ____________

(78) Give the most common Spanish equivalent for the following colors and check those that are commonly used as Spanish surnames.

___ (a) Black ________________
___ (b) Blue ________________
___ (c) Brown ________________
___ (d) Gold ________________
___ (e) Green ________________
___ (f) Silver ________________
___ (g) White ________________
___ (h) Yellow ________________

APPENDIX VI-2 Self-checking Answer-sheet on Spanish Personal Names

RECOGNITION OF PARTS OF THE NOMBRE COMPLETO

(1) N
(2) S
(3) F
(4) F
(5) F
(6) F
(7) F
(8) F
(9) F
(10) F
(11) F
(12) S
(13) S
(14) F
(15) F
(16) F
(17) S
(18) S
(19) S
(20) N
(21) S
(22) F
(23) F
(24) F
(25) F
(26) S
(27) S
(28) F
(29) F
(30) F
(31) S
(32) F
(33) F
(34) F
(35) N
(36) S
(37) F
(38) F
(39) S
(40) S
(41) S
(42) S
(43) S
(44) S
(45) F
(46) F
(47) S
(48) N
(49) S
(50) S
(51) S
(52) F
(53) S
(54) F
(55) N
(56) S
(57) S
(58) F
(59) F
(60) S

(61) (a) Título
(b) Primer nombre
(c) Segundo nombre
(d) Primer apellido (Apéllido paterno)
(e) Segundo apellido (Apellido materno)
(f) Nombre completo

(62) Correct forms of address are (b), (d), (e), (f) and (h).

(63) a (64) d (65) c (66) d

(67) Correct phrases are (a), (b), (c), (e) and (f).

(68) (a) W
(b) B
(c) M
(d) B
(e) M
(f) W
(g) W
(h) M
(i) W
(j) M
(k) W
(l) W
(m) W
(n) M
(o) W
(p) N

THE NOMBRE COMPLETO IN THE KINSHIP SYSTEM

(69) (a) Sra. Ana Cabrera de Otero
(b) Sr. Alejandro Otero Márquez
(c) Juanito Otero Cabrera
(d) Elvira Otero Cabrera

(70) The pairs which could be first cousins are (a), (b) and (d).

(71) (a)

ALPHABETIZATION OF FULL NAMES

(72) (a) Mendoza Márquez, Alberto
(b) Ramírez Otero, Ernesto Emilio
(c) Peña León, María Cristina
(d) Vargas, Margarita Soto de
(e) Reyes, Manuela Eva Ramos de
(f) Ríos y Vega, Ana Molina de
(g) Ruiz del Bosque, Francisco

(73) (a) 4 García González, José Mario
(b) 2 García González, Alberto
(c) 3 García González, José
(d) 5 García González, José Víctor
(e) 1 García Bermúdez, José Raúl

(74) (a) 5 Jiménez, María Mendoza de
(b) 4 Jiménez, Ana Quintero de
(c) 1 Jiménez, Ana Cristina Romano de
(d) 3 Jiménez, Ana María Romano de
(e) 2 Jiménez, Ana Elena Vásquez de

(75) (a) 2 Correa Molina, Aníbal
(b) 4 Gálvez Ríos, Adolfo
(c) 1 Cortés Mendoza, Alfredo
(d) 5 Gallardo Vega, Benjamín
(e) 3 Delgado Guerrero, Benito

(76) (a) 5 Peñafiel Muñoz, José
(b) 2 Chaves Flórez, Andrés
(c) 4 Penagos Martínez, Roberto
(d) 1 Cruz Silva, Miguel
(e) 3 Espinosa León, Enrique

MEANING OF SPANISH NAMES

(77) (a) Álvaro
(b) Benito
(c) Diego
(d) Domingo
(e) Enrique
(f) Fernando
(g) Gonzalo
(h) Hernando
(i) Lope
(j) Rodrigo

(78) (c), (f) and (g) should be checked.